The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1873. NUMBER 218.

STATIONERY.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO.,
469 WABASH-AV., CHICAGO.

Wishing to close out our stock as fast as possible, we offer bargains to dealers and others, as stated below:

30,000 each Gold, Canary, and Corn Envelopes, No. 5, XXX (Wood), per m....$1.95
25,000 Amber Envelopes, No. 5, XXX, per m....3.20
10,000 White Envelopes, No. 9, X, per m....4.80
10,000 White Envelopes, No. 10, X, per m....5.80
50,000 White Envelopes, No. 3, XXX, per m....3.25
150,000 Manilla Envelopes, No. 6, per m....1.05
30,000 Canary Envelopes, No. 6, XX, per m....1.95
30,000 Amber Envelopes, No. 6, XX, per m....1.85
20,000 Canary Envelopes, No. 6, XXXX, per m....2.48
20,000 Corn Envelopes, No. 5, XXXX, per m....2.48
20,000 Amber Envelopes, No. 5, XXXX, per m....2.48
100,000 Corn Envelopes, No. 5, per m....1.18
15,000 Corn Envelopes, No. 6, XX, per m....2.30
15,000 Amber Envelopes, No. 6, XX, per m....2.20
50,000 Dickens (white) Envelopes, No. 5, XXX, per m....2.00
30,000 Corn Envelopes, No. 6, XX, per m....2.00
25 Reams Diamond Long Bill, 12 lb., per ream....3.60
75 Reams Diamond Letter, 12 lb. (wide ruling), per ream....2.60
200 Reams Diamond Note, No. 5 (narrow ruling), per ream....1.55
150 Reams Diamond Billet, plain, per ream....1.25
150 Reams Diamond Billet, gilt, per ream....1.45
100 Reams Diamond Octavo, gilt, per ream....1.65
50 Gro. Eagle Hex Pencils, per gro....5.60
50 Gro. Eagle Round Pencils, per gro....4.25
100 Gro. Eagle Rubber Perfection Pencils, per gro....3.00
50 Gro. Eagle Rubber Perfection Pencils, polished, per gro....2.65
50 Gro. Sun Rubber-Tipped Pencils, polished, per gro....2.90
15 Gro. Eagle Octagon Office Pencils, per gro....6.20
5 Gro. Brown Bonnet Board, per gro....5.25
100 Doz. Arnold's 4 oz. Ink, per doz....1.25
40 Doz. French Copying, quarts, per doz....7.00
40 Doz. French Copying, pints, per doz....4.40
20 Doz. French "B" Copying, quarts, per doz....5.25
25 Reams Dis. Legal, 16 lb., Stop Line, per ream....4.96
50 Reams Dis. Legal, 18 lb., Stop Line, per ream....5.58
100 Reams Oxford Cap, 12 lb., per ream....3.00
150 Reams Oxford Note, 6 lb., per ream....1.50
100 Reams Oxford Note, 5 lb., per ream....1.25
100 Reams Oxford Letter, 10 lb., per ream....2.50
10 Cases Eureka Rubber Cornered Slates.

INSURANCE.

GEO. C. CLARKE,
FIRE AND MARINE Insurance,
3 and 4 BRYAN BLOCK.

London Assurance Corporation of London, Assets, $13,234,000 Gold.

Northwestern National Ins. Co. of Milwaukee, Assets, $383,285.

Home Insurance Company of Columbus, O., Assets, $800,734.

Hoffman Fire Insurance Company of N. Y., Assets, $288,355.

Manufacturers' F. and M. Ins. Co. of Boston, Assets, $500,000.

RUBBER BELTING, &c.

THE OLD RUBBER HOUSE
IN A NEW LOCATION,
169 Randolph-st., near LaSalle.

Leather and Rubber Belting, Engine and Conducting Hose, and all kinds of Rubber Goods. HALLOCK & WHEELER.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.
The three-story and basement stone-front house, No. 427 West Washington-st., with Furniture and Carpets. The Furniture is new and of the most elegant description. Possession given at once. Apply on the premises, or at 30 West Monroe-st.

Forty Acres.
The handsomest high grove land at Washington Heights for sale by C. H. BECKWITH & CO.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,
From April 1, a handsome three-story and basement marble-front house, elegantly furnished, and with all modern improvements. Location one of the best in the city. Rent, $300 per month. Address O 93, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CARD.

J. W. LYON,
TAILOR,
197 WEST VAN-BUREN-ST.,
CHICAGO.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
OLINGER & BALLARD,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO
Southeast Corner of Washington and Dearborn-sts.

REMOVAL.
SAM'L GEHR,
Real Estate, Loan, and Investing Agent,
Has removed his Office to
NO. 10 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

EDUCATIONAL.

RACINE COLLEGE.
The Spring and Summer Term of Racine College will open April 2.

For admission to College or Grammar School apply to Rev. J. DeKOVEN, D. D., Racine, Wis.

Catalogues can be obtained at the Merchants' National Bank, Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks Wanted.
$4,000—Third National Bank.
$5,000—Fifth National Bank.
$10,000—Pullman Palace Car.
$2,500—Cook County National Bank.

STOCKS FOR SALE.
$2,500—Babcock Extinguisher.
$3,000—Chicago City Railway.
$5,000—North Chicago City Railway.
$5,000—Traders' Insurance.
By HAMMOND & GAGE, 54 Washington-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.
The public are hereby notified that D. J. Mackellar, at the office of the American Builder, 414 Wabash-av., is the only person in Chicago authorized to collect moneys on my account. Only receipts given or authorized by him are binding. CHARLES D. LAKEY, Publisher American Builder, 23 Murray-st., New York.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

NO DOUBT NOW
Exists as to the overwhelming success of the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT, which is announced to come off positively at Library Hall, Louisville, Ky., on April 8, 1873, for benefit of Public Library of Ky. Sales are enormous. Order immediately. Club orders must come in at once.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS
Currency, divided into Ten Thousand Cash Gifts, is to be distributed by lot among ticket-holders. Only one hundred thousand tickets have been issued, which makes the gifts in proportion of one to ten. Get a programme and read full details. These are the gifts:

One Grand Gift, Cash,	$100,000
One Grand Gift, Cash,	50,000
One Grand Gift, Cash,	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift,	20,000
One Grand Cash Gift,	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift,	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each,	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500 "	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400 "	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 "	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200 "	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100 "	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 "	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash,	$500,000

Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.

One in ten is sure to draw. Buy Eleven Tickets for $100, and get your money back at least. All gifts payable in greenbacks, without deducting any discounts. The Library is under direct control of the Legislature of the State and the Library Trustees, assisted and advised by the most eminent citizens of the South-west, under whose direction, also, the Concert and drawing is held. Business of the Concert is in charge of Hon. Ex-Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, of Ky. Tickets, like greenbacks, are good to the holder. Buyers do not necessarily have to be present at the drawing, as an official list is furnished each one, and gifts due ticket-holders at a distance can be collected through any Bank or Express Company the same as a draft or check is collected. Order quick. Send money by P. O. Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or Express, prepaid.

For tickets, full programme, information and all particulars, apply either to Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, at Louisville, or F. I. DIBBLE & CO., 154 LaSalle-st., CHICAGO, Western Depot of Supply.

Apply also at Bookstores of W. PHILLIPS, 132 Dearborn-st., and 937 State-st.; HORTON & BRO., 637 West Lake-st.; P. V. FITZPATRICK, 858 State-st., L. MANASSE, Optician, 33 West Madison-st., or at TREMONT HOUSE.

ROOFING MATERIAL.

BELT'S PATENT SHEET-IRON Roofing.
Parties desiring a Metal Roof will find the PERFECTNESS, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS of this Roofing very deserving of examination and adoption.

PRICE: EIGHT DOLLARS per square, PAINTED on BOTH SIDES, boxed and delivered on cars in Cincinnati, O.

CONTRACTS for 100 squares or more, will be entered into for its application on buildings in Chicago at NINE DOLLARS per square, measured after roof is laid, and

WARRANTED WIND & WATER PROOF.

This Roofing is very simple and rapid of application by any ordinary house carpenter.

For further information, circulars, or orders, address

W. S. BELT, Patentee and Manufacturer, 56 and 58 East Third-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE.

MAPLE SUGAR.
We are now receiving our regular consignments from Michigan of

GENUINE NEW MAPLE SUGAR,

Which we can GUARANTEE the STRICTLY PURE ARTICLE, WITHOUT ANY ADULTERATION. For sale to the trade by the ton or single case, by

HAGER & SPIES, 52 WEST LAKE-ST.

Office Baskets
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S,
118 AND 120 MONROE-ST.

KIRKLAND GRATE COAL,
Mined by Kirkland & Co., Veeders, Fountain Co., Ind. Sold by C. H. DYER & CO., Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

Steam Lumber Barge for Sale.
Steam Lumber Barge "St. Clair" for sale. For price and terms apply to E. R. AYRES, Sandusky, Ohio.

LAND COMPANY.

COOK COUNTY LAND CO.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Capital Stock, - - $750,000.
Assets, Over $1,100,000.
CHARLES A. GREGORY, President,
Office, 184 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

DIRECTORS—Edwin H. Abbot, 12 Pemberton Square, Boston; Franklin E. Gregory, (Geo. C. Richardson & Co.) Boston; George Hoffman, 59 William-st., New York; Franklin H. Watriss, Charles A. Gregory, Chicago.

CIGARS.

CIGARS,
Heavily reduced in price, by the Box and at Retail. Consumers cannot fail to be suited in our large stock, and at our LOW PRICES.

146 Madison-st.,
Corner Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-av.,
191 WEST MADISON-ST.
STANTON & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS AND IMPORTERS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARINE GLASSES,
AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, OPTICIAN,
93 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

ELECTROTYPING,
Of every description, executed PROMPTLY, in FIRST-CLASS STYLE, at REASONABLE rates. A. ZEESE & CO., 114 Monroe-st.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.
Special conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this evening, at Hall, 134 Twenty-second-st., for work on order K. T. Visiting Sir Knights cordially invited. By order of the E. C.

B. S. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

Masonic.
Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A. F. and A. M. Special communication this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, sharp, at their hall in Masonic Temple, for work on E. A. Degree. Fraternity cordially invited.

C. H. CRANE, Sec.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Caldwell Closes His Case by Resigning His Seat.

Lively Debate on the Reconsideration of Casey's Confirmation.

Inconsistency of New Hampshire Congressmen on the Salary Steal.

The Clayton Case to Be Proceeded With.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CALDWELL'S RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The commercial value of the word of a Senator of the United States does not rank so high in this locality as it did before the days of Credit Mobilier investigations; nevertheless, your correspondent was led last evening to make a statement on the positive authority of Senator Caldwell, to the effect that all the rumors with regard to his resignation were without foundation, and that they were set afloat by his malicious enemies with a view to his injury. It will be remembered that in the case of this gentleman, he had such an exalted opinion of official dignity that when he came to make a statement before the Committee on Privileges and Elections as to the circumstances attending his election, he refused to be sworn, but simply submitted his statement on the honor of a Senator. In denying the rumors as to the resignation of Caldwell on his peremptory request, your correspondent was under the impression that this statement was also made on the honor of a Senator. How much that honor amounted to may be inferred from the fact that in less than twenty-four hours of his assurance to the contrary, Caldwell arose in the Senate and tendered his resignation, with a brief explanation. This branch of the subject may be dismissed. The causes which led to this resignation date back to the commencement of the consideration of Caldwell's case by the Senate. Since Pomeroy's downfall that worthy has been a potent element against Caldwell, in the hope that he might succeed to the vacancy. Pomeroy has worked quietly, and yet effectively to have Caldwell expelled. Gov. Osborn, of Kansas, has also been here for some time, and his influence has been decidedly against keeping Caldwell in the Senate; but the strongest element, and the one which has been the most effective in its influence upon Senators, has been the unanimity of the public press in demanding Caldwell's expulsion. Carpenter, in a spirit of bravado, during the delivery of his speech at the outset of the discussion, sought to make light of the element, and, shaking his fist at the reporters' gallery, said that it but represented the clamors of the howling mob. Still there are some sensitive Senators who are not so indifferent to public opinion, who did not dare to vote to retain this man in the Senate. The two weeks' debate, while it perhaps did not change a single individual conviction, nevertheless brought the weak point in this case so prominently before the public that a large number of the Senators did not dare to go home and face their constituents with a record favorable to Caldwell's retention. This fact was brought to Caldwell's attention last evening, but he would not believe it. After a canvass this morning, however, he found that at least eight votes on which he had relied were sure to go against him, even on the Morton resolution. Among these were Jones, of Nevada; Patterson, of South Carolina; Ferry, of Michigan; Wright, of Iowa, and Robertson, of South Carolina. This information, which was obtained through personal conversation with these Senators, induced him to tender his resignation. It was feared in several quarters that Gov. Osborne might appoint Pomeroy to fill the vacancy until the Legislature should assemble next fall, but the Governor stated positively to-day that he would have nothing to do with Pomeroy, and that he would not make any appointment until next December, and not then until he had consulted with the leading men of his State. It is suggested that the Governor has an ambition to fill the vacancy himself.

CASEY'S CASE.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which Collector Casey was confirmed, on Saturday, was called up in the executive session of the Senate this afternoon, when another spicy debate took place, which lasted about an hour. The reconsideration was refused, however, by the close majority of two votes.

The Senate has elected to proceed with the Clayton case the present session. The final disposition of the same may be easily predicted, both from the report of the Committee and the vote by which the case was taken up to-day. Leading Senators are of the opinion that the debate may last two or three days, and that Clayton will be completely exonerated. An element that enters into the case is the fact that Arkansas has a Democratic Legislature, and if Clayton is turned out he will be succeeded by a Democrat. It is anticipated that the vote in this case will be strictly partisan. Those who have carefully and impartially read the evidence say that the only distinction between Caldwell and Clayton is, that while the former paid money for votes, the latter traded and bargained offices with the members of the Legislature for their suffrages.

SOUTHERN APPOINTMENTS.

The Administration organ here to-morrow will officially announce, first, that the President intends to make no appointment in the South except from native Republicans, and, second, that no changes will be made of present incumbents, save through incompetency, or inefficiency, or maladministration of official duties.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CONGRESSIONAL EXTRA PAY.

NEW YORK, March 24.—A Washington special says: Up to the present time only one-half of the members of Congress have drawn their extra pay. The inconsistency exhibited by many representatives is well illustrated in the case of three New Hampshire members,—Hibbard, Bell, and Parker—all Democrats. These gentlemen voted against the increase of salary and extra $5,000, and returned to their homes amidst the election contest, involving the question of their own return to the Forty-third Congress, and considerable capital for themselves by proclaiming their opposition to "the-increase-of-the-salary" bill. As soon as the election was over, Hibbard, who was not returned to Congress, and Parker, who was, immediately wrote here and drew their $5,000 extra pay. Mr. Bell, whose election is still involved in doubt, has not applied for his extra pay. As yet, not one of the members of Congress from Connecticut during the last session has applied for the extra.

THE UNION PACIFIC SUIT.

Another Washington special says: Attorney-General Williams expects that Mr. Perry, one of the counsel employed to conduct the suit against the Union Pacific Railroad, will arrive here in a few days, when a consultation will take place between the counsel and Attorney-General in relation to beginning the proceedings. It has not been decided yet where the suit shall be brought, but probably in either New York or Boston.

[To the Associated Press.]

TREASURY REGULATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued and directed a rigid enforcement of the regulation which requires the Treasurer, and all Assistant Treasurers and depositaries of the United States to refuse payment of all official checks of the United States disbursing officers, if presented more than four months after their issue; and all Treasury drafts presented more than three years after their issue. All checks, payment on which has thus been refused, will have to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, the former for examination and verification of the drawer's accounts, and the latter for a statement of new accounts.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed the following Assessors to be Collectors of Internal Revenue: Frank White, Seventh District of Indiana; James B. Hayden, Washington Territory.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: E. D. Nicolls, Receiver of Public Moneys, Independence, Kansas, and A. H. Barnes, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota.

GREENBACKS.

Outstanding legal tender notes to-day, $358,669,997.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations: A. H. Barnes, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Dakota Territory; Isadore Estinger, Appraiser of Merchandize, Evansville, Ind.; Edwin A. Howard, Indian Agent for the Whetstone Agency, Dakota; Jesse W. Griest, Agent for the Indians of the Otoe Agency, Nebraska; Jason B. Brown, Indiana, Secretary of Wyoming. Postmasters: Theodore S. Case, Kansas City, Mo.; Thos. B. Mowry, Macomb, Ill.; Charles Bangs, Hillsboro, Ill.; Charles O. Myers, Kendallville, Ind.; James Newby, Cambridge, Ind.

WEST POINT VISITORS.

Vice-President Wilson this morning appointed Senators Sherman and Stevenson members of the Board of Visitors to West Point.

CASEY.

The Senate, to-day, at the instance of Senator West, reconsidered the vote confirming Col. Casey as Collector of New Orleans, but, after debate, the nomination was again confirmed.

THE NEW HALF-DOLLAR.

Under the new Coinage law an important step was taken toward the metric system. The half-dollar will be increased in value half a cent, adapting it to the Oriental trade. It will not be a legal tender in sums in excess of five dollars. The Statistical Bureau of the Treasury Department states that the change is necessary in order to adapt our coin to the basis of the gramme, and will be nominal, not requiring recoining.

THE CLAYTON CASE.

It is not supposed that the debate in the Senate on the Clayton case will be of long duration, or that Clayton will be disturbed in the possession of his seat.

CENTRAL AMERICAN MISSION.

The commissions of the present Ministers to the Central American States will expire on the 1st of July, when, by law of Congress, the missions will be consolidated and only one Minister assigned to all those States. It is said to-night that probably Col. Williamson, of Shreveport, La., will receive the appointment.

CALDWELL'S RESIGNATION.

The resignation of Senator Caldwell was occasioned by the knowledge that many Republican Senators would vote for Mr. Ferry's resolution of expulsion, though it is not certain the necessary two-thirds vote would have been secured therefor. It is believed that a majority might have been obtained. Caldwell did not desire to remain in the Senate with even a minority vote for expulsion, but preferred to resign and refer the whole matter to the people of Kansas. Caldwell will not return to Kansas for a week or ten days.

CHARRED NOTES AND BONDS.

Treasurer Spinner received to-day from Franklin, Pa., the charred remains of $100,000 of United States notes and bonds, National notes, Pacific Railway bonds, etc., which Thomas J. Anderson, Cashier of Lamberton's Bank, at Franklin, attempted to destroy by burning, a short time ago, after which he blew out his brains. The notes are sent here for identification.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

CALDWELL'S RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Senate met at noon.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letter:

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1873.

Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice-President of the United States:

SIR: I do hereby very respectfully notify you, and, through you, the Senate of the United States, that I have resigned, and do resign, my seat in that body as a Senator from the State of Kansas; and that I have forwarded by mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the chief executive officer of that State, at Topeka, Kansas, a resignation in the following form, to-wit.:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, March 24, 1873.

His Excellency the Governor of Kansas, Topeka, Kansas:

SIR: I hereby respectfully tender you my resignation as a Senator of the United States from the State of Kansas, to take effect immediately. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER CALDWELL.

I have also delivered in person, to the Hon. Thomas A. Osborne, Governor of Kansas, now in this city, a duplicate of the paper forwarded, whose acknowledgment of receipt thereof is herewith enclosed. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER CALDWELL.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, March 24, 1873.

To the Hon. A. Caldwell, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day, resigning your seat in the Senate of the United States as a Senator from the State of Kansas. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. OSBORNE, Governor of Kansas.

Mr. WRIGHT inquired whether Mr. Morton proposed to take any further steps.

Mr. MORTON replied that it was not competent to expel a man who was not a Senator, or to declare his seat vacant; therefore he considered his duties as Chairman of the Committee on Elections at an end.

Mr. FENTON said that he had a speech to make in the Caldwell case, but it would not be pertinent to do so.

CLAYTON'S CASE.

Mr. WRIGHT moved that the Clayton case be taken up.

Mr. THURMAN said he had never found time to read the testimony.

Mr. CLAYTON remarked that it was due to himself, and to the State which he represented or misrepresented, that his case be now acted on. The Legislature was now in session, and he appealed to all Senators who wished to deal justly in all things to now proceed to the consideration of the subject.

After discussion, the Senate decided to take up the Clayton case—yeas, 36; nays, 14—as follows:

YEAS.

Alcorn,	Frelinghuysen,	Patterson,
Allison,	Goldthwaite,	Pratt,
Ames,	Hitchcock,	Ramsey,
Bogy,	Howe,	Robertson,
Boreman,	Ingalls,	Sargent,
Boutwell,	Lewis,	Scott,
Buckingham,	Logan,	Sherman,
Chandler,	Mitchell,	Spencer,
Cragin,	Morrill (Me.),	Stewart,
Dorsey,	Morrill (Vt.),	West,
Ferry (Conn.),	Morton,	Windom,
Ferry (Mich.),	Oglesby,	Wright—36.

NAYS.

Bayard,	Hamilton (Tex.),	Saulsbury,
Casserly,	Kelley,	Stevenson,
Davis,	McCreery,	Stockton,
Fenton,	Merrimon,	Thurman
Gordon,	Norwood,	

The resolution before the Senate was as follows:

Resolved, That the [illegible] made and referred to the Select Committee [illegible] last Congress affecting the official character and conduct of Powell Clayton are not sustained.

Mr. WRIGHT said that he, after consultation with other members of the Committee, had come to the conclusion that the subject should go over to-day, as the Senate did not seem prepared for its decision, but would be to-morrow.

The report of the Committee in the case was read, but no further action was taken.

THE "RECORD."

Mr. ANTHONY submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That there be printed and bound, with an index, to be prepared under the direction of the Committee on Printing, the *Congressional Record* for the present executive session of the Senate ten copies for each Senator, the Vice-President, and Secretary of the Senate; five copies for each member of the House, two copies for each executive department, five copies each for the libraries of Congress, of the Senate, and of the House, and 20 copies to be sold by the Congressional Printer, at the cost of presswork, paper, and binding.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Mr. WINDOM submitted the following, which was laid over:

Resolved, That the Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard be directed to inquire and report to the Senate, at its next session, as to the nature and extent of the obligations subsisting between the railroad companies and the postal service of the country, and whether any, and what, additional legislation is necessary to guard the postal service against interruption or injury by hostile action on the part of any or all of said railroad companies.

CONGRATULATORY.

Mr. MORTON offered the following resolutions, which were read and ordered printed:

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States has received with joy the intelligence that the Republican Government of Spain has abolished slavery in the Island of Porto Rico, and raised the colored people of that island from the condition of slaves to the rights and privileges of citizens of the Spanish Republic.

Resolved, That by this act the people of Spain have given a new assurance to the world that, in establishing Republican institutions, they are actuated by a genuine love of liberty, and a sincere regard for the rights of all men, and that it will be accepted as an omen of the power and perpetuity of the Spanish Republic.

The Senate went into executive session, and afterward

Adjourned.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.

A Man is Struck with Paralysis in a Fight.

The Assailant a Special Policeman.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, Michael Rosenberg, who, with his wife and three children, occupies room 55 at the St. James Hotel, on South Clark street, near Polk, observed a large volume of smoke issuing from room 40, occupied by a Mrs. Furney. He gave an alarm of fire, and rushed into the room. He found that the smoke came from some meat in a frying-pan on the stove. The alarm he had given created a panic in the house, and in the confusion some damage was done to the furniture. A man named J. W. Williams, the agent for the house, and who is a special policeman, became enraged at Rosenberg's hasty but sincere action, and began to abuse him for what he had done. Rosenberg defended himself, when Williams, who is a man of great power, took him by the throat with both hands, and, after choking him for at least five minutes, forced him down on the edge of a tub, on his back. He then beat him most brutally, and bended him over the edge of the tub. This inhuman act so affected Rosenberg's spinal cord that he became paralyzed. He ceased to move, and lay as one dead. When Mrs. Rosenberg cried, "Oh, do not kill my husband," Williams replied with an oath and struck at her.

Thinking he had killed his victim, the assailant ran out of the house, and Rosenberg was carried into his room. As he lay upon his bed he was a most pitiable object. He was, apparently, a man in the most perfect health, but could not move a muscle of his body. He could neither talk or swallow, and his efforts to inform our reporter how the fight originated and his part in the affray were distressing. A strange feeling it must be, to be robbed of the powers of locomotion and of speech in a minute.

A warrant for Williams' arrest was executed by Roundsman Bartholin soon after the fight. Williams was taken before Justice Banyon. At the trial, Dr. Quirk, who examined Rosenberg, presented a sworn certificate, which stated that he was completely paralyzed, and in a very critical condition. Williams was accordingly held without bail until next Friday to await the result of Rosenberg's injuries.

If accounts be true, and there seems to be but one version of the affair, Williams' assault was entirely unprovoked, Rosenberg having done what he did only out of a desire to save the house from destruction. Yesterday afternoon Rosenberg was somewhat improved, but his recovery was deemed very uncertain.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The week opened with an improved feeling in financial circles. Money was easier, and accessible to borrowers on call at comparatively cheap rates. The change is founded on the belief that Secretary Richardson intends liberally increasing, at an early day, the volume of legal-tender notes in circulation.

GOLD

was lower, and ranged from 115¾ to 115⅛.

STOCKS.

The stock market was firmer in tone, and prices advanced from 1 to 3 per cent. There was no marked reaction in the general list until shortly before 3 o'clock, when a weak feeling set in, and part of the improvement was lost, though at the close there was a partial recovery. The greatest activity was in Pacific Mail, which fell off at the opening from 55⅝ to 55⅛, and afterwards made a steady advance to 57⅝. In late dealings a reaction to 56⅛ ensued. Panama rose from 113 to 116⅛, the advance being maintained. This was the result of the story about doubling the stock telegraphed yesterday. New York Central made an advance of 1 per cent, selling at 101¼@102¼, receiving strength from the reported placing of £2,000,000 sterling of the Company's bonds at London. This is probably untrue, as the agent sent out has not had time to complete the negotiation. Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central advanced from 39¼ to 39⅞, fell off to 39⅛, advanced to 40, and reacted to 39⅜ in the late dealings. The falling off was on account of the reported discovery of forged "puts" and "calls" in this stock. This subsequently proved to be without foundation. Harlem opened strong at 135, against 133 at the close on Saturday, but later sales were made at 134@135. Western Union was exceptionally weak, and declined from 87⅛ to 86⅛, with a slight recovery at the close.

BONDS.

There was a small business in railroad bonds, and sales indicated no special change in quotations. Union Pacific mortgages, however, were strong and higher, first mortgages advancing from 86 to 86⅝; land-grant from 78⅛ to 79, and income from 74⅛ to 75⅝. Central was steady at 103¼@103⅜, and State-aid bonds at 111. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts declined from 40⅝ to 40⅛ in the afternoon, sales being made at the two extremes. Tennessee State bonds sold at 83@83⅛. Telegrams from Tennessee State that the Assessment bill passed the House, and that the Governor, Comptroller, and Treasurer sent messages to the Legislature stating that the revenue under the Funding act would be applied to the payment of the interest. The rate of taxation has not been increased. Governments were strong in sympathy with higher prices in London. The demand was good.

PRODUCE.

Holders of flour were firm. The arrivals are small, light, and the stock of shipping extras and higher. Winter wheat extras are [illegible], superfine is in fair Family grades rule firm; good demand at the close request. There was [illegible] under $8. Medium spring for all low grade heavy and irregular. Sales, wheat extras; receipts, 7,478 brls. The inquiry for 13,500 bu was light, chiefly confined to millers. Winter wheat was offered less freely. Sales, 20,000 bu; receipts, 6,380 bu. Pork was quiet and rather nominal. New mess for March is quoted at $16.00, with sales of 20 brls old mess at $16.00, and on Saturday evening 50 brls new mess at $16.25. Prime mess is firmer at $14.75@16.00. Receipts, 413 packages. Cut meats exhibit a light business, and prices are generally nominally unchanged. Pickled hams, 10½@11½c. Sales of 20 boxes pickled shoulders at 6½c, and 20 boxes pickled bellies, 12 lbs, at 10c. Receipts, 7,019 packages. Bacon was firm and moderately active, with sales of 550 boxes at 8⅛c (buyer paying brokerage) for long clear, and 8c for Cumberland. Lard was moderately active and firmer; prime Western, 8⅛@8⅝c for March; city, 8⅛@8⅜c. For future delivery, sales are reported of 500 tierces May at 8⅜c, 500 tierces June at 9 1-16c, and 1,200 tierces April at 8 9-16c, but quoted later as high as 8⅝c. Receipts 2,819 tierces and barrels, and 250 kegs.

Lawlessness in Crawford County, Ind.

From the New Albany Ledger, March 21.

Last week we gave our readers an account of the robbery of the files of the Courts in Crawford County of all the papers in the railroad suits, in order to prevent a final hearing of the case.

We append a copy of a letter recently received by Mr. Golden, a citizen of Crawford County, who has been employed, legitimately, in the interests of the railroad company, and has not resorted nor does he propose to resort to any but legitimate measures in carrying out the instructions of his employers, which is his right, and in which he will be protected at whatever cost:

To E. H. Golden and others to whom it may concern:

We the Vigilance Committee, have been observing your works and doings. Mr. Golden, we have borne with you, hoping you would see your folly and open your eyes to a sense of justice. We thought probably you had man enough in you to listen to the petition of your fellow citizens. But, no; you skulked around like a wolf in sheep's clothing, "seeking whom you may devour."

You claim to have a right to prosecute, etc. We claim that you obtained that right (if right it be) by fraud. You swindled us out of our rights. Now, Mr. Golden, we will deal plain with you. We mean business. We don't believe in your "one-man power" any longer. While we live the people shall rule. We, to-night, lift the remaining papers, the documents relative to your railroad swindle suit; and hereby notify you, after this day, if you are known to give your aid in the same again, you shall hang. You have been notified once before, but now officially by the Vigilance Committee. We profess to adopt the rule, "Be sure you are right, and then go ahead." We have never failed yet, and do not mean to fail this time. The attorneys, Noble C. Butler, George Lyman, and others, had better be careful and go slow in their attempt to rob the people of Crawford County of their privileges and their property. A word to the wise is sufficient. Feeling that forbearance is no longer a virtue, we deem it just that we should so speak and act.

Signed and approved by the VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

"VENI, VIDI, VICI."

NEW YORK.

The Stokes Case—Cotton-Brokers—Mrs. Foster—Stock Operators in Court—The Bull's Head Bank—The Brooklyn Mystery—Smuggling—Fanny Hyde—Curious Suicide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The Custom-House authorities to-day found $1,700 worth of sewing-silk in a false-bottomed trunk belonging to one of the saloon-passengers of the Rhein. The owner drew a pocket-knife and attempted to cut his own throat, but was prevented and locked up. His name withheld.

About a month ago, a man giving the name of Vanderein, and representing himself as an escaped French Communist, arrived from France with $4,000 worth of paintings. He said they were to be used in decorating his residence, and they were passed at the Custom-House. On Saturday one of Col. Whiteley's detectives visited Vanderein's place in Houston street, and the latter offered to sell the paintings. To-day they were seized.

Fanny Hyde, the pretty little Englishwoman who shot her seducer, George Watson, under peculiarly aggravating circumstances in February, 1872, in Brooklyn, and who forfeited her bail after the failure of her first trial through the disagreement of the jury, was arrested in Washington, yesterday, at the request of the District-Attorney of Kings County. She arrived here this afternoon, and was locked up to await another trial. She says she has always been willing to return, but was not notified that she was wanted. She has greatly improved in health since her release. There is no doubt that she will be acquitted. The last jury stood eleven for acquittal to one for manslaughter in the fourth degree.

Tom Fields' personal effects were sold to-day by the Sheriff to satisfy execution. They brought nearly $20,000. His deserted wife and children are sick, and suffering from want.

Rosanna Smith, of 42 Thompson street, committed suicide last night by taking Paris-green. About a year ago she lost an eye, and the children of the neighborhood have since been in the habit of calling her "Glass-eye" and "Cock-eye." Being very sensitive, this preyed upon her mind and drove her crazy. Her domestic relations were happy.

Greenwood Cemetery officials say that there is nothing in their charter to prohibit the burial of a murderer in the cemetery, but there is such a clause in the deeds of sale of lots. This, however, was not contemplated when the cemetery was incorporated, but at the time of the execution of John C. Colt, for the murder of Adams, at Chambers street and Broadway, thirty years ago, his friends desired to purchase a lot, and intended to erect a splendid monument to his memory. The Company, considering that such ostentatious display over the grave of a murderer was not only highly improper but would give great offense to the owners of lots in the cemetery, refused to sell to the family, and in all subsequent deeds the clause referred to was inserted. The father of Foster was one of the original owners of a lot, and, therefore, his deed does not contain this clause; and the Company cannot interfere, nor does it desire to do so in any similar case, if the burial is quietly performed.

Mrs. Foster, the wife of the unfortunate man, still continues in a very critical condition. The terrible excitement she underwent during the few days preceding the execution, and the fearful reaction which set in after the sentence was carried out, were more than human nature could bear, and Mrs. Foster's frame gave way completely. She now lies in her house, 302 East Twenty-fourth street, utterly prostrated. Attending physicians have but faint hopes of her recovery.

The inquest in the Goodrich murder case adjourned to-night without doing anything. This is part of the programme of the authorities to keep the facts from the police as much as possible. It is generally believed that the detectives are holding back for the offer of a reward, the dead man's relatives being rich. From all that can be learned there seems now no doubt that Mr. Goodrich was murdered by his discarded mistress. It seems that he four years ago seduced a young woman of respectable connections, under promise of marriage. She bore him a child, and the *liason* had been continued up to the time of his death. Many persons have seen her entering and leaving the house in DeGraw street, and sitting on the stoop beside him in the summer. Recently Mr. Goodrich has been paying his addresses to a young lady named Miss Clem, residing on Forty-ninth street, in this city, and they were engaged to be married. Naturally he endeavored to rid himself of the other young woman, but made the attempt probably without informing her of his faithlessness. She discovered it, however, and charged him with it, and it is supposed he denied it. To satisfy her he went through a mock marriage performance, but she became aware of his deceit also soon after, and violent quarrels ensued. At length goaded to madness she shot him with his own pistol when his back was turned, twice in the left side of the head, and, as he swung around, once in the right side and once across the forehead. He fell on the hearthstone. Then realizing what she had done, she washed the blood off his face, arranged the body carefully to give the idea of suicide, took his watch and money for present necessities, and fled. It is certain Goodrich was killed on Friday morning. A light was seen in the second story about 12 o'clock on the previous night, and the suspected woman was in the house the previous afternoon. That she has fled is also certain, because, although the detectives know who she is and have been searching for her, she has not yet been arrested. A mysterious man, who is said to be an important witness, was captured in this city this morning, and is now in custody in Brooklyn. In the closet of a front room upstairs a new shirt was found, which had been worn but little and never washed. On the collar-band bloody finger-marks were visible, and about an inch of the end on which the collar-button had been sewn was torn off. The other buttons hung merely by a thread. In the drawers of the bureau were indications of the recent occupancy of the room by some female, and some medical apparatus found in the wash-stand goes to confirm this belief. The inquest was adjourned until Friday, owing to the absence of material witnesses.

A mysterious package in the Post-Office, addressed to A. Byron Bidwell, is refused by the Trust Company. Sir Edward Thornton is negotiating with Mr. Creswell to have it turned over to Nathaniel Jarvis, the Receiver appointed in behalf of the Bank of England. Deputy-Sheriff Jarvis will at once attach it and examine it. McDonnell has engaged Messrs. Fellows, Garvin, and Brooks as counsel, and refuses to make any statement.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 24.—Mr. Dos Passos, counsel for Stokes, made an application to-day in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for an order to show cause why the judgment record in the case should not be amended, on the ground that it does not include material facts. The Court took the papers.

At a meeting of the Cotton Exchange to-day the Board of Managers were requested to insert in the by-laws a clause prohibiting the transaction of any business on 'Change except between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

The widow of Foster, hanged on Friday last, is utterly prostrated, and not expected to live.

Azariah Boody has brought a suit against Daniel Drew, Kenyon, Cox & Co., and others, in the Supreme Court. The plaintiff and most of the defendants entered into a "pool" arrangement in Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad stock, in which the plaintiff was to take 12,500 shares with a margin beyond that number. Kenyon, Cox & Co. were the brokers for the "pool." At the close of the "pool" the brokers reported 185,000 shares on hand, and the cost $6,787,619, and called on the plaintiff to take up 15,600 shares on that basis. The plaintiff now insists the brokers used the "pool" stock for "puts" and "calls," and for other purposes, and demands a full and complete account from the brokers of the transactions, making also the other members of the "pool" parties defendant. These defendants demurred to the complaint, and a motion by the plaintiff for judgment on their demurrer, as frivolous, was argued to-day before Justice Fancher, who has reserved his decision.

The depositors of the Bull's Head Bank met to-day to try and arrange matters between the stockholders and depositors, so that the former would make good the deficiency, and the latter still continue to do business with the bank. A committee of five was appointed to confer with the stockholders on the subject. Willet, the Cashier, made a statement, showing the deficiency to be $257,000. Marshal Fiske has deputized Charles A. Meiggs, Bank Examiner of this district, to take charge of the property.

Two Brooklyn detectives were in this city to-day, and returned to Brooklyn with a New York man, who had business relations with Charles Goodrich, murdered there a few nights ago. The Coroner, District Attorney, Detectives, and the stranger had several consultations during the day. The officials decline to make public the result of the consultations, or to say if the stranger is under arrest. District Attorney Britton said this afternoon: "I am pretty well satisfied as to the persons who committed this murder, if we can get hold of them."

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Agitation on the "Eight-Hour Law"—Miners' Strike at Youngstown, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The probabilities are that, with the opening of the spring trade, a strike, on a most extensive scale, will be organized by the different trades unions in this city. Undeterred by their unsuccessful attempts a year ago, the workmen are determined to again attempt the enforcement of the "eight-hour" rule and increase of wages. The trades unions are in active preparation, and are straining every nerve to increase the numerical strength of their organizations, and are taking measures to insure concerted action in all departments of labor. The struggle will not be confined to one trade at a time, for all the societies have an understanding with the league, and these men, mustering in all about 80,000 mechanics, will strike at the same time. The leaders declare that they are in a position to successfully cope with capital. The carpenters and joiners demand increase of pay of $2 per day, and the Germans demand 25 per cent extra for piece-work. The President of the Workingmen's Union states that 100,000 men will be on a strike at the same time, and that the movement in this city will be followed by like action in Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, and other large cities. The feeling among employers is very firm and they are determined to resist the demands of the strikers at all hazards. Already the contemplated action has had its effect upon the building interest, and the builders refuse to take extensive contracts. They have, however, demanded ten hours as a day's work, and if their demand is not complied with they will suspend operations. In Brooklyn the carpenters have notified their employers that after the 7th of April they will demand $3.50 for a day of eight hours. The bosses offer to pay them by the hour at the rate of $3.50 for a day's work of ten hours. This offer the workmen refuse, and if their demand is not complied with, they will strike on the above-mentioned date.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The proposed movement for a general strike among the workingmen for the maintenance of the eight-hour law is gathering strength. At a meeting of German shoemakers, held yesterday, addresses were made favoring a strong organization, so as to participate in the coming strikes. The Internationalists' Association propose taking legal measures against employers who refuse to comply with the Eight-Hour law. Members of that body think that all sections and trades would strike this year to enforce that law.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 24.—The situation at the Mahoning Coal Company's mine is unchanged. A strong guard is necessarily kept there night and day, to prevent a collision between the strikers and the new miners. One Fassett, editor of the miners' organ here, and instigator of the trouble, is under arrest for an attempt to create a disturbance at the mines yesterday.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Reports and Prognostications.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Yesterday morning the Signal Service reports indicated a colder temperature all over the country—10 degrees below zero at Pembina and Duluth; snow in Northern New York, and rain in Louisiana and Tennessee. This morning the general temperature continues low throughout the East and West—8 degrees below at Pembina; 10 above at Duluth; 29 above at Chicago; 5 above at Alpena; 20 at Buffalo; 70 at Montreal; 28 at Boston; 5 at Burlington, Vt.; 28 at New York; 40 at Washington; 61 at Charleston; 66 at Jacksonville, Fla.; 61 at New Orleans; 56 at Nashville. Snowing at Breckenridge, Minn., Davenport, Iowa, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Knoxville, Tenn. Raining at Omaha, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Washington, Cape May, Fortress Monroe, and Northern Florida.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—Probabilities—The storm-centre in the Ohio Valley will move northeastward over Ohio, with increasing northeast winds and snow during Monday night from the Middle States westward over the lake region to the Rocky Mountains. For Tuesday, in the Gulf States, continued southeast and westerly winds, followed in the Western Gulf States by northerly winds and falling temperature on Tuesday afternoon. For the South Atlantic States southeasterly winds veering to the southwest, with rain. The storm-centre will continue developing in the Middle Atlantic Coast, and northeast winds, with threatening weather and rain or snow, will prevail over the Middle States and Lower Lakes, with low temperature, but somewhat higher than on Monday. Rising barometer and clear weather will prevail very generally in New England on Tuesday morning, followed by falling barometer, northeast winds, and cloudy weather Tuesday night.

Cautionary signals continue at stations on the Gulf and Atlantic Coasts.

TORONTO, March 24.—Weather cold; snowing this afternoon.

BLOOMINGTON, March 24.—Quite a severe sleet-storm prevails here; everything is covered with a thick coating of ice.

DES MOINES, March 24.—A furious snow storm commenced here to-day at 4 p. m., and is still raging at this hour (midnight), with three inches of snow on the ground.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property—Loss of Life.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, March 24.—Near Pomeroy, Calhoun County, a few days ago, a house was burned, and a woman named Lester and her two children perished with it. The mother lost her life in trying to save her children.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 24.—The Richmond mills at South Scituate, run on cotton thread by Robert Joselyn, was burned this morning.

CLINTON, March 24.—At Marshalltown, Iowa, on Saturday, a barn, three mules, eight horses, ten head of cattle, and fifteen tons of hay, the property of C. Eich, were burned. The loss is $3,000; insurance, $800.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 24.—A fire at Thayer, Kansas, last night, destroyed about half the business portion of the town. The loss has not been ascertained.

Horrible Outrage.

GEORGETOWN, Del., March 24.—This morning, while the daughter of John Lank, a respectable gentleman, residing near Rehoboth Station, was returning from the house of her uncle she was accosted by a negro named Joseph Green, or Burton, who tore off her clothes and violated her person. After the assault, Burton fled, and the girl, who is only 15 years old, managed to reach her father's residence, where she made known the facts. Burton was surrounded in the woods and captured about two miles from where he committed the outrage, and the prisoner, in the custody of the officers, reached this place this evening, and was lodged in jail to await his trial. He is a hardened criminal and makes light of his offense.

TOWN OFFICERS.

A Class of Officials the People Know Little About.

The Assessor, Collector, Supervisor, and Clerk.

How These Irresponsible Gentlemen Manipulate the Taxes.

The Approaching Election---Necessity of Choosing Good Men.

Under the new Constitution the towns of North, South, and West Chicago will organize by the election of town officers on the first Tuesday in April, which this year falls upon the first day of April, one week from to-day. There are to be elected in each town the following officers: One Town Assessor, one Town Collector, one Town Supervisor, one Town Clerk, and Constables proportioned to the population of the town. The law provides that a town meeting shall be called by the town Clerk at least two days before the date of such election, whereat the electors shall ballot for officers for the ensuing year. The law also requires that all the business transacted at this town meeting must be done at one place, and thus compels voters to visit some distant place, and there deposit their ballots. This is a great inconvenience to the voter, and imposes on him rather more trouble than do even the ordinary fall elections, where the polls are in his own immediate neighborhood. Hence it is not improbable that the legal voter may not think it worth his while to trouble himself about the matter. In this case the parties most interested in good town officers would be absent, and those most interested in personal benefactions would have the thing all their own way. As above stated, the law demands at least ten days' notice shall be given by the Town Clerk by advertisement in at least one daily paper, and by posting a notice printed or in writing in three conspicuous places. A notice written on a visiting card, pinned up against a shade tree, would fulfill the letter of the law, and if one person saw it in 48 hours it would have achieved a more gratifying result than could be expected. Two of the Town Clerks have neither advertised the meeting for Tuesday, nor have they posted notices. Where the voters of North and West Chicago are to elect their Assessors and Constables is a matter known only to the clique of interested persons. Mr. Spiegel, Clerk of South Chicago, has advertised once, and posted three written notices on telegraph poles.

It is a well-known fact that the number of Constables in the city actually entitled to the office is very small, even suppose there is one man among them who can show a valid claim. THE TRIBUNE has already made an expose of this class of official vultures, and has cautioned the people to lose no opportunity, through negligence or want of information, to have the Justice Courts cleared of these pestilential persons, who, as a class, are dishonest, ignorant, and avaricious. Under the present system, they are responsible to no living soul. They can compromise, collect money unlawfully, and swindle those who seek justice in the minor courts, without the remotest danger of conviction. Hence the position of Constable is one which is enviably remunerative to a rogue, and naturally a rogue would prefer to cling to it.

Does the reader begin to perceive why the subject of town elections has been kept so dark? The other town officers—Assessor, Supervisor, Collector, and Town Clerk—are also to be elected. Of these officers, the most important by far is that of Assessor. When it is remembered that, under the new law, this official is responsible for every penny of assessment made for taxes of all kinds, it may be surmised that capacity and honesty become requisites of no mean order. In fact, the Town Assessor becomes one of the most important officers in the State to each individual property-owner and tax-payer. The Town Supervisor is the Treasurer of the Town Board, of which more presently. His duties are to audit accounts and pay our money. The Town Board being a distinct and irresponsible body, the honesty of the Treasurer of that Board is the only guarantee to the public that the money collected for town purposes is properly spent. The Town Collector collects all the taxes. When he has secured all he supposes possible to be found, he turns the money over to the County Treasurer, except what is reserved for the town tax. The remuneration is fixed at 2 per cent of the whole tax collected by him, until the maximum of $1,500 is reached, all the money in excess of which is turned over (nominally) to the county. No other remuneration is allowed him by law. Previous to the present system, he was allowed 3 per cent of all he collected, and not unfrequently became a wealthy gentleman after two years' occupancy of the office, the neat little sum of $30,000 having been rolled up by one gentleman, and all "honestly acquired."

The duties of the Town Clerk are neither manifold nor various. In this well-regulated State there are no sinecures, hence even the office of Town Clerk is not a sinecure. It is only by this saving general principle that the office of Town Clerk escapes being a sinecure. This gentleman's duty is to attend the meetings of the Town Board, which range from two to twelve annually, and to note down the minutes of those meetings. There is a provision made for his especial remuneration. If he thinks he needs any, and the Town Board are induced to look upon him as a modern clerical Hercules, they appropriate to his use any little amount they may think proper. The amount allowed him for actual service is $1.50 a day. This would make the pleasing sum of $18 a year, should the Board meet twelve times in the course of the twelve months.

Now, there are scarcely ten persons in each town, outside of the town officers and Board who know who constitute the authorities. The Board consists of the Town Supervisor, Town Clerk, and five Justices of the Peace. Hence the composition of the town machinery in the three towns of Chicago is as follows:

NORTH SIDE.

Assessor—Albert Patch.
Collector—John B. Walsh.
Supervisor—Ald. Peter Mahr.
Clerk—J. J. Healy.
Justices—Hawkinson, Kaufmann, Hamill, Rolle, and Ald. Cannon.

SOUTH SIDE.

Assessor—Julius Rodbertus.
Collector—John W. Tappan.
Supervisor—B. Lowenthal.
Clerk—Lewis Spiegel.
Justices—C. DeWolf, N. B. Boyden, H. C. Hinsdale, Charles Haines, and C. B. Daggett.

WEST SIDE.

Assessor—W. H. Heaford.
Collector—A. L. Morrison.
Supervisor—H. Pilgrim.
Clerk—M. M. Miller.

To illustrate the value of any one of these offices, we will give an extract from the minute book kept by the Clerk of South Chicago, Mr. Lewis Spiegel, who has neatly, and accurately, and without the least attempt at concealment, recorded the various astonishing resolutions passed by the Town Board of that town. Under date of Sept. 17, 1872, we find the following entry:

Justice Daggett moved that the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000) be paid to the Town Assessor, on account of services for the year 1872. Carried.

Under date of Oct. 4, 1872, is the following:

On motion of Justice Daggett, the sum of $4,423.56 was allowed to the Town Assessor.

The Town Clerk explained to the reporter that from this latter sum was deducted the first sum of $1,000 allowed, but as there is no entry on this book to show it, the reader is not compelled to believe that it was not an addition to the first. If this is the case, the sum of $5,423.56 was paid to the Assessor for services for the year 1872.

In another entry of the same date, the Town Clerk is allowed by the Board the modest sum of $600 for his herculean labors in making these herculean entries.

Under the date of Feb. 25, 1873, is found the following entry:

On motion of Justice Haines, twenty-five hundred dollars ($2,500) was allowed the Town Collector, in addition to the $1,500 allowed by law, making a total of $4,000, to be paid out of the taxes collected in 1873; also three thousand dollars ($3,000) office expenses, for the collection of the taxes of 1872.

Making a total of $7,000 for the Town Clerk's share of the collection of the taxes of 1872.

An additional per diem of 1½ a day to the Town Clerk from Nov. 2, 1872, to April 10, 1873, was allowed, making a total of $1.95 a day.

This makes a total of $13,121.56 voted by the Town Board, a portion of which is to be deducted by the Collector from the taxes collected during the year 1873.

In North Chicago there have been five meetings since the fire. The Assessor has been allowed $2,500 for the year ending Nov. 2, 1872, and $2,500 for the short year between November and April, so far as can be understood from the minutes, making a total of $5,000. The Collector was allowed $2,500 for the long year and $1,500 for the short one of five months; the Supervisor and Alderman, Mr. Peter Mahr, was modest in accepting $500 for the first year and $800 for the five months. Mr. Healy for his severe and exhaustive duties received the sums of $500 and $600 for the long and short terms respectively.

Now, these gentlemen on the North Side—that is, the Town Board—must have been very poor. The law allows them a per diem of $1.50 for every day of actual service, and they took it and 50 cents additional each time. The law made no provision for office rent, so they appropriated it. The meetings were held in the members' offices in rotation, and then the member claimed $3 rent for twenty minutes' occupancy.

In the West Division, where the taxes claimed by the town were very high, things were done on a livelier scale yet, officers charging sums ranging as high as $5,000 where the law allowed them none.

The reader now can see plainly that the position of town officer is one of the most remunerative in the city. The Supervisor is Treasurer of the Board, and can pay out what money he wants, and nobody can call him to account. He is responsible to the Board, but, unless the Board work in harmony with him, he can quietly refuse to recognize their orders. It is a quiet family arrangement, and to place in that family any unregenerate outsider would be a manifest injustice. Hence the effort to keep the election a secret except from a clique, and hence also the necessity for turning out and voting for such men as can be trusted to manage town affairs.

The Town Assessorship is an office which, for importance, cannot be over-estimated.

ARMY-OFFICERS AT THE CAPITAL.

Order Forbidding Their Attendance Upon Congress as Lobbyists.

Washington (March 20), Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

The important General Order just issued by the Secretary of War in regard to the interference of army officers with the legislation of Congress will, if enforced, correct a great abuse. Almost every officer in the army has some pet plan for getting money out of the Treasury, and when the Appropriation bills are before Congress they come here in scores to engage in lobbying. Appended is the full text of the order:

[*General Press Dispatch.*]

No. 32. The practice which has prevailed to considerable extent of army officers visiting and remaining at the seat of Government during sessions of Congress, with the view of influencing legislation upon military affairs concerning the whole army, and which have been or can be brought properly to the attention of Congress only by the President, Secretary of War, or the General of the Army, has become a serious evil, highly detrimental to the public service and disrespectful to authority. Such action on the part of army officers not only consumes, but is a task upon the time of members of Congress, causing them embarrassment and hindering necessary legislation, of which they justly complain, and injures the army in public opinion. The advantages, if any, to the individual cannot counteract the disadvantage to the service. It is, therefore, ordered that no officer, active or retired, shall directly or indirectly, without being called upon by the proper authority, solicit, suggest, or recommend action by members of Congress for or against military affairs. The foregoing is not intended to preclude officers from illustrating or expounding a measure before Congress which may have received the favor or sanction of the President, Secretary of War, or General of the Army. The experience of officers, when so used, is and will be viewed as valuable.

Second—All petitions to Congress by officers relative to subjects of a military character will be forwarded through the General of the Army and Secretary of War for their action and transmittal.

Third—An officer visiting the seat of Government during a Congressional session will, upon his arrival, register his name at the Adjutant-General's office, as now required, and, in addition, his address, a letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army reciting the purpose of and time that will be embraced by his visit, and the authority under which he is absent from his command or station. The purpose or object so recited will be the strict guide of the officer during his stay. By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjt.-Gen.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The President of the Boston Conservatory of Music, Dr. Eben Tourjie, gave a free praise meeting in the Methodist Church, last night.

The Junior Exhibition of the Northwestern University will take place at the Methodist church this evening. William L. Martin, Melville C. Wise, Richard G. Hobbs, William C. Estes, Eli McClish, Martin O. Lewis, William B. Robinson, and Matthias S. Kaufman will deliver orations. The public are invited to attend.

The North Evanston property, containing thirty-six acres, lately sold by the University for $41,000, was donated years ago by Orrington Lunt, Esq., of Chicago, to the Literary Fund of the Northwestern. It has proved to be a princely gift.

Dr. F. W. Mercer, who has filled for several years the position of Superintendent of the Soldiers' Home, at South Evanston, has tendered his resignation, which will take effect April 1.

The Try Literary Society, of North Evanston, will hold forth at the school this evening.

Doctor and Mrs. Palmer, advocates of holiness, conducted services in the Methodist Church on Sunday last and yesterday afternoon. They are to remain in Evanston during the week, and will hold meetings afternoons and evenings.

The Northwestern University and Chicago University, have each appointed a committee to confer with the other on the propriety of the two institutions joining to form a Law School in Chicago. Lyman Trumbull, Judge Doolittle and others are spoken of as lecturers. This Law School is a "consummation devoutly to be wished," and these two institutions, both directing their energies to this end, should be able to build up a Law School that would be a credit to the city in which it is to be located. Chicago needs just such an institution, and it is to be hoped that this plan will not end in smoke.

HIGHLAND PARK.

The Literary and Musical Society of this place will hold a special meeting at the residence of E. B. Preston, Esq.

The new hotel has just been completed and will cost, when furnished, not less than $60,000. It was erected by the Highland Park Building Company.

SOUTH EVANSTON.

Warren & Keeney, large land-owners in this suburb, have built and are building twenty new dwelling-houses, ranging in price from $2,000 to $7,000; some of brick, but mostly of wood.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Denison, Texas, is built of Chicago lumber, and counts over 1,000 houses.

—The Illinois Normal School is represented by 574 teachers in 72 counties of this State, and probably 700 in all.

—The Marquette *Independent* chronicles the death of seven persons of Westfield since Jan. 31—all dying with the small-pox.

—The Chinese companies at San Francisco are now making preparations to accommodate an extensive immigration. The next steamer will bring 1,200.

—New harbor lines are to be established in Bridgeport, Ct., which will recover an area of real estate variously estimated in value from $1,500,000 to $8,000,000.

—Duns get up their "little reminders" in enameled paper with embossed monogram, and get some feminine hand to address them. If this isn't heartless trifling with the best feelings of the youth of the period, what is?—*New York Mail.*

—Albert S. Keeler, the lad who murdered the Spencer girl in Syracuse, N. Y., and was himself killed by a train of cars while attempting to escape, was from North Troy, Vt., where his mother, a widow, at present resides.

—It is understood that the Boston Peace Society has sent out a Commissioner to convince the Indian Chief, Capt. Jack, that he can make much more by coming East on a lecturing tour than by whipping United States troops in Oregon.

—Whenever a man appears in Jackson wearing a rusty black coat, pants that have seen better days, a paper collar, and weatherbeaten stovepipe hat, and manifests a yearning to shake hands with everybody, it's a sure thing that he wants something; generally County Superintendent of Public Education. Numbers of these shabby fellows are here waiting hungrily.—*Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald.*

—There is a popular idea that the climate of Italy is beautiful, poetical, sunny, serene, and all that soft and serene sort of thing; but a writer in the London *Times*, giving his personal experience, says that in April he was nearly frozen in the best hotel in Palermo, was famished in Syracuse, doubled up with cholera in Messina, and, though he has made many voyages, crossing the Atlantic four times, he never suffered so much as on the way from Palermo to Naples.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

The County Preparing to Assert Its Rights in the Jonathan Burr Bequest.

Complaints Concerning the Slovenly Manner in Which Deeds Are Recorded.

Who Shall Be the Final Arbiter as to the Court-House Plans?

The Matter Seriously Discussed by the Commissioners.

The County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Miller in the chair. There were present Commissioners Bogue, Clough, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, Russell, and Singer. Ald. Schaffner was present a portion of the time, but did not make a speech.

A communication was received from the County Treasurer, asking the Board to fix the pay of six extra clerks to be employed by the month, and the rate for clerks employed by the day. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from Dr. B. C. Miller, asking that the walls and ceilings of the gangrene, erysipelas, and puerperal fever wards in the County Hospital be scraped and whitewashed and otherwise renovated; also that some carpet and matting be purchased. Referred to the Committee on Hospital, with power to act.

In accordance with a resolution previously passed, Dr. Miller reported the number of inmates in the County Insane Asylum who are not paupers. There are fifteen unfortunates whose keeping is paid for in whole or in part by friends or relatives. The subject was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the communication of the County Clerk, calling attention to the last will and testament of Jonathan Burr, reported that the will of Mr. Burr devised to Thomas B. Bryan the east half of Lot 6, Block 33, Original Town of Chicago, in trust for the benefit of an insane asylum, to be "organized, located, and established in the northern part of the State of Illinois, under and by virtue of some State or municipal authority." The County of Cook, soon after Mr. Burr's decease, and actuated by the provision of his will, established such an asylum. The Committee is of the opinion that the county is entitled to the benefit of the bequest, and recommend that the County Attorney be directed to file a bill for the purpose of securing the rights of the county in the premises. The report was concurred in.

A communication was received from D. S. Wentworth, Principal of the County Normal School, inviting the Commissioners to attend the examination at the institution on the 28th inst.

Commissioner Harrison stated that he had examined a large number of the records, and had found many interlineations arising from mistakes by folio-writers. Under the regulations of the office, any person might go there and make an interlineation on the record which would seriously affect the title to property. He therefore submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Recorder of Cook County be and he is hereby directed to examine all the records written up in his office since his term of office commenced, and, when there are any erasures or interlineations, he make a proper note of the same, in the margin, and attach his name thereto; and that, hereafter, when any such interlineations or erasures are made, he shall make such note when the records are compared and certified to. Also, that the Committee on Public Records examine the records, and see that they are properly kept.

Sundry proposals for keeping in repair the plumbing work in the sub-cellar of the Court-House were received, and the contract was awarded to the lowest bidder, Boyd & Bufton, at $30 per month.

Commissioner Harrison raised the point that the Board had not delegated to its Building Committee full power to join with the Common Council Committee and Board of Public Works in the final selection and adoption of the plan for the new Court-House. He contended that the action of its Committee was not final or binding until indorsed and concurred in by the County Board.

Commissioner Clough held that the Committee was vested with full power to act in the matter, and he deprecated any action by the Board which would tend to complicate matters. The terms of the advertisement, and the understanding of the competing architects, was that the two Committees and the Board of Public Works had full power to adopt the best plan and award the prize.

Commissioner Harrison took a different view. It had never been intended by the Board to delegate to any committee the entire power in so vast an undertaking. It was contemplated that the County Board and the Common Council should be the final arbiters.

The Clerk read the original resolution passed by the Board in June, 1872, in which it is expressed that "the Building Committee shall report to the Board before making any award."

Commissioner Ashton, who was a member of the Building Committee of 1872, understood that the two Committees were to report to their respective bodies, recommending the adoption of the plan selected; the plan to receive the sanction of both the Board and the Committee before it shall be finally adopted, and the award made.

Commissioner Clough said that, unless there was a tacit understanding that the Board would concur in the action of its Committee, the whole affair must fall to the ground. The advertisements for plans specifically stated that the selection would be made and determined by the two Committees and the Board of Public Works.

Commissioner Harrison insisted that the Building Committee had been vested with no such power, and the Board could not be held responsible for the authority granted the Committee in excess of what was intended to it.

Commissioner Bogue, a member of the Building Committee, said that it was not contemplated by the two Committees to make the final selection and award. The course as to the final selection of them, and tacitly agreed upon, was, that among them the Joint Committee should recommend to the Board and Council three plans, from among which those bodies should make the choice.

President Miller (Commissioner Galloway in the chair) thought that a serious question was liable to arise as to the respective rights of the architects and the Board, and before any action is taken, the matter should be referred to the Judiciary Committee and County Attorney to examine into and report upon the rights and liabilities involved. He believed, however, that the wishes of the Board would be consulted by the Committee before taking action, and that entire deference would be paid to those wishes.

Commissioner Ashton scouted the idea of any liability of the county to the architects. That was all talk. A committee of the Board had no right to bind the Board by any official act, unless especial and specific permission were first granted.

Commissioner Clough believed that the threatened difficulty could be easily avoided, for he was sure that the Committee would be wholly guided by the wishes of a majority of the Board.

Commissioner Singer said that objections had been made by the architects and by the city representatives to allowing the Board's Committee on City Relations to act with the Joint Commission in an advisory capacity. The objections had been originated by the architects, who were opposed to increasing the number of the Committee.

President Miller moved that, when the Board adjourn, it be until Friday next, at 2 p. m., to meet in secret session.

The question was raised as to the right of the Board to hold a secret session.

Mr. Miller withdrew that part of the motion, remarking, that "We can turn them out, anyway."

The Board adjourned until Friday next, at 2 p. m.

A PAIR OF PICTURES.

BARABOO, Wis., March 21, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Two historic scenes might thus be depicted side by side: On the left hand, Gov. Dix turns away from Dr. Tyng, and other respectable-looking gentlemen, to deliver over Foster, the car-hook murderer, into the hands of Justice, saying: "You, madam, have the prior claim." On the right hand, President Grant is about to hand to O'Brien, the Washington murderer, who is presented to him in his felon's dress by Mr. Butler, a paper indorsed "Commutation, with hope of pardon." Justice attempts to interfere, but the President tells her: "Don't know you, miss; it's no use for you to come to me without a recommend from the General here, or from one of my brothers-in-law."

THE LACROSSE BRIDGE BILL.

Unblushing Attempts at Bribery to Secure Its Passage Over Gov. Washburn's Veto.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 22, 1873.

The most unblushing attempts at bribery were made to secure the passage of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company's LaCrosse Bridge bill over the veto in the Senate. Subsequent developments and acknowledgements of repentant ones in the Assembly show that its passage there could not have been secured had it not been rushed through before members had read, or had time to appreciate the force of, the Governor's objections. Eighteen hours were taken to labor with Senators to obtain the requisite two-thirds there. There were six members absent or paired,—each one paired for the bill being worth two against it; and there were attempts, without success, to get up one or two more of these unequal pairs. Then siege was laid by the Milwaukee & St. Paul agents with what were regarded the most formidable and favorable approaches to the Senators. The utmost powers of persuasion were tried with some who had voted with the St. Paul folks on the land-grant, but against on this. One Senator was told by an old friend that he could make it greatly for his pecuniary advantage to go to Milwaukee that morning. The scorn with which he was asked to explain himself struck him speechless, and he left in disgust. Two or three other Senators were approached with direct offers of handsome sums for their votes, and told that money was no object; that the passage of this bill was regarded of more importance than the land-grant. One man, it is said, was told that he could have $20,000 if he would vote for the bill; and after, that $30,000 was ready for three votes for the bill; and, from what was said to these Senators, and others, there is no doubt that fully $100,000 would have been paid to secure the passage of the bill. Three votes were lacking, and they could not be bought. One Senator, absent on account of sickness in his family, who had voted with the Company on the land-grant question, for local reasons, was about to be sent for; but it was found that he was against them, and he was not brought in. The rage of the railroad men, when they found themselves foiled, was fearful to behold, and they left for Milwaukee, "breathing out threatenings and slaughter." All honor to the immortal twelve who could neither be cajoled or bought,—Senators Eaton, Hiner, Holloway, Irish, Johnson, Little, McCord, McCurdy, Nelson, Pratt, and Potter.

PLUS.

THE ILLINOIS FARMERS.

Meeting of the Patrons of Husbandry of Livingston County.

DWIGHT, Ill., March 22, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Patrons of Husbandry held a convention at Pontiac, Friday, March 21, and formed a county organization for the purpose of protecting themselves from fraud, deception, and monopolies of every kind. Twenty granges have been organized since Jan. 1, 1873, reporting nearly 1,000 members. Brownson Smith, of Forrest, was elected Master, and B. F. Fitch, of Fairbury, Overseer. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered printed:

WHEREAS, The ground has been so thoroughly canvassed by our different county and State organizations that it is now time to commence business;

Resolved, That we will support no man for office who has been, or now is, opposed to the laboring classes; and we will hold those that we have advanced to places of trust to a strict account.

Resolved, That, while we recognize the fact that we are grievously oppressed by the great railroad monopolies of our State, we cannot forbear expressing our conviction that the so-called system of "Protection to American industry" is fast reducing us to a condition far below that of the "pauper laborers of Europe;" and that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to vote the repeal of all duties upon pig iron, salt, and lumber.

Resolved, That the State be requested to provide money and means to protect S. S. Morgan, and others of Odell, in obeying the laws of the State.

Resolved, That all public officers should be able to act free and unbiased in the Legislature, we do hereby request our Senators and Representatives to return any free passes that they may have received from the railroad monopolies they are professing to fight.

Resolved, That we, as Patrons, do encourage those business firms that propose to do business with us.

Resolved, That we shall support no paper which sustains railroads or any other monopoly which is in opposition to our material interests.

Resolved, That the farmers of this county will never give up the struggle until the principle is recognized that the State has the right to exercise the power to control the railroads, and all other institutions she has created.

SAMUEL T. K. PRIME,
Secretary Patrons of Husbandry, Livingston County, Ill.

Grand rally of the people of Livingston County, against railroad monopoly:

The farmers, and all others opposed to railroad monopoly are requested to meet in mass convention, in Pontiac, on Friday, March 28, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock p. m., to give expression to their views on railroad monopoly. Distinguished public speakers will be on hand to address the meeting. Let this be the largest gathering yet held on this subject.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. H. STITT, Chairman.

PONTIAC, Ill., March 21, 1873.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

The North and South—that is to say, North Easton and South Bend—
Have welcomed home, ovation-wise, Oakes Ames and Nesbitt's friend;
Like children fresh from Sunday-school, the "people" lent their ears,
And smiled and cheered, as children can, delighted smiles and cheers.

'Twas touching, very touching,—it was thrilling to the core,—
To see such "patriots" welcomed as they never were before;
To hear the unbought words of praise, the innocent replies,
And to know those good men didn't steal, don't swear, and don't tell lies.

O happy, proud constituents! the carping world must see
How "undiminished confidence" unlimited should be!
What admiration for the good, the noble, pure, and true
For honor, honesty, and truth,—both North and South,—can do!

Away with scurvy demagogues who never had a "friend!"
The "people"—yes, "the people"—of North Easton and South Bend
Know what they believe, and who is who! No knave will
Who'd "palter in a double sense," and make the truth deceive!

They know that, though the air is full of accusations dire,
The men they cheer have garments white, unblackened by the fire!
That each pure man swears from himself all stains of guilt, all shames,
That Colfax still is Colfax! and Oakes Ames is still Oakes Ames!

But one thing more is needed now—let North and South attend:
Let Colfax to North Easton go; let Ames go to South Bend;
And in each place let each repeat his speech to willing ears,
And let the "people" each man greet with practised smiles and cheers!

POSTCRIPT.

Yet must The People painfully reluctantly believe
That men in highest places are so low as to receive
The damning bribe; and then to keep their foul corruption hid,
Sink to a deeper, damning depth, swearing they "never did!"

O for the days when Patriots held place without a stain!
O Truth and Honor! but, alas! your words would now be vain!
Corruption would be unabashed, and perjury 'd reply!
O for one hour of Washington, who *could not* tell a lie!

SIDNEY.

CHICAGO, March 21, 1873.

Contemplated Reduction of Telegraphic Rates.

From the Journal of the Telegraph, March 5.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have under consideration, and the plans nearly matured, for a further reduction of tariffs, which is to be of the most radical and sweeping nature. The change contemplates the use of only ten different rates for the entire country, and will establish a uniform air-line distance rate between all offices in each of the divisions.

—The Government Printing Office has just issued the results of astronomical observations made at Washington from 1853 to 1860; and a memoir of the founding and progress of the United States Naval Observatory now 31 years old. Both these publications are of considerable scientific interest.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Opinions from Various Quarters.

REDUCTION OF RATES ON THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

From the Kewanee Independent.

The C. B. & Q. R. R. Co. have taken the initiative in the reduction of freights—and we think they have acted wisely,—showing that they are disposed to meet the demands of the farmers fairly, and do willingly what it would perhaps take years to force them to do.

The freight on grain has been reduced from 17 to 21 cents per 100 lbs from Kewanee to Chicago. This is a fair beginning, and we do not doubt will be duly appreciated by the farmers. This reduction enables our produce dealers to pay a fraction over 2 cents per bushel more for corn than they could do under the freight tariff.

The interests of the railroads are not antagonistic to those of the farmers, and a wise policy on the part of their management will foster the interests of agriculturists, as it is from that class that they receive their principal support. If from high freights, or other cause, farmers cannot profitably raise grain and other products, the business of the railroads would decrease, and of course their interests would suffer. That freights have been too high, none—considering other things—can deny; but the cost of building and running railroads has also been too high. Amend the tariff laws so that roads can be built and operated cheaper, and we have little doubt that they will, as a rule, be willing to reduce their freight and passenger tariffs correspondingly.

If any one is curious to investigate this question, let them take their slate, and figure up what the tariff on railroad iron costs the C., B. & Q. Railroad Company every year to repair and keep the road in order, and then they will be able to form some faint idea of what the tariff on iron costs the farmer, in the item of transportation alone.

This is a subject of quite as much importance as the freight question, for it not only forces the railroads to raise their charges, but it compels the farmer to pay a much higher price for all articles of iron which he buys for his own use,—not an iron tool of any description escapes; all are included in this tax—this tribute which he is forced to pay,—not to Government, but to manufacturers.

But the tariff is not confined to iron,—it covers all sorts of manufactures, and every tax, of whatever description, imposed by the tariff, not only adds to the cost of what the farmer buys, but the railroad companies having to pay these taxes, the same as the farmer, but, unlike the farmer, they have a remedy,—they increase their freight tariff—and get it back again, and the farmer and consumer have it *all* to pay, not only their own but also the tariff's tax of the railroads. Is it any wonder then that under all this load of taxation, freights have become enormously high and are eating out the very vitals of the farmer?

While railroads can, probably, and may, reduce their freights to a very considerable extent, and still receive a fair equivalent for their services, the only permanent and real remedy for this great complaint is the repeal of the tariff—doing away with the protective system. To that it must come at last, and the sooner it is understood the better for the farmers.

INFLUENCE OF THE TARIFF.

From the Champaign Liberal Democrat.

The farmers are fast feeling their way out of the labyrinth of difficulties which surround them. As they participate in the discussion of their clubs, they begin to discover that other burdens are oppressing them besides extortionate freights and fares, and that *the* question now is, how to remove them.

The freight and fare question comes first, because it appears to be the nearest home, but even the railroads cannot reduce their rates as much as is needed until the high tax on iron is taken off. This same burden also afflicts the farmer in many ways. On most of the articles consumed by him there is a heavy tax levied in the form of a tariff. For every $100 worth consumed by him, he has to pay a tax of about $30, making it $130. On woolen and cotton fabrics, and on leather, salt, iron, and steel, all of which enter so largely into the consumption of farm life, the duties are so high as to be unbearable. For every $100 worth of iron, he pays to the Pennsylvania ironmongers $160. For every $100 worth of cotton and woolen goods, he pays our Eastern manufacturers $165, and for other articles in the same proportion. From these articles the Government derives but little revenue, because the great bulk of them are supplied from home sources. While the farmer is paying these high taxes he is compelled to sell his corn for 20 cents a bushel, or starve. When the wealthy manufacturers cannot afford to sell their products as low as foreigners can, they get Congress to levy a tax on the foreign article, so that they can raise their own prices. But the farmers' corn is, in the mean time, not raised to offset the raised price of the manufactured articles used by him, and herein there is a great injustice done him. A system of taxation that works such inequalities in our industrial life—enriching a few and impoverishing the many—is all wrong and must be righted, or a revolution will soon follow. The farmer, who is the foundation of our industrial fabric, will not long be made a slave in order that other departments of business may thrive.

Another onerous burden upon the farmer is the heavy tax he has to pay annually to make up the loss which our national treasury sustains by reason of the stealage and extravagance of Government officials. Hypocritical politicans are disposed to cover up this stealage, but the facts are known to all. By the recent increase of Congressional and Presidential salaries, our already tax-ridden farmers are saddled with an increased tax of $1,500,000 per year. The same recklessness, thievery, and extravagance are shown in every branch of the public service, and they must be stopped. The farmers have the power to do it, and it is to be hoped they will vote against every candidate who is not committed to a reduction of salaries and taxes, and an honest and economical administration of the Government. Thousands of pure and able men stand ready to go to Congress, vote a repeal of $7,500 salary, and serve the country for $5,000 a year. Farmers, mechanics, and business men, let this thing be done.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The earnest and instructive discussion of the subject of transportation rates now going on in Illinois between the farmers and the railroads is at last developing the main cause of the trouble. The farmers supply the grain to be carried to the East, and the railroads supply the carriage. The dispute is about the cost of carriage, the farmers complaining that the roads charge higher rates than corn and oats at 25 to 35 cents a bushel can afford to pay, and the roads replying that they cannot afford to make the rates lower. At the beginning of the dispute, the farmers thought the whole blame was with the roads, and they made them the sole object of denunciation in their meetings. It is possible that the roads *are* extortionate and inequitable in their charges to a certain extent; but the Farmers' Club of Rock Island County has probed deep into the subject and found that an exorbitant and inequitable tariff is at the bottom of it. That Club, at a recent meeting, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested and instructed to use all honorable means to secure a repeal of the duties on lumber, salt, pig iron, iron and steel rails, and those articles which enter largely into the construction of lake and sea-going vessels and agricultural machinery.

If our Senators and Representatives in Congress shall succeed in doing what they are here requested and instructed to do, we should hear little more of exorbitant transportation charges. Railroad companies are now required to pay $15.40 tariff on every ton of iron rails, and 45 per cent, or $33, on every ton of steel rails they use; and, in addition to this, they pay a proportionate duty on almost everything else used in the construction and equipment of their roads—3 cents a pound on locomotive tire, 1½ cents a pound on bar-iron, 2½ cents a pound on chains, 1½ cents a pound on rods, and similar rates on the materials used in the car-shops. The companies pay these duties first, and then assess them on the farmers in transportation charges. This is the fountain of the grievance; a large proportion of the transportation rates that the Illinois farmers now complain of is, in reality, a tribute they are paying to the home manufacturers of the East. If they think that the tariff system which forces this tribute upon them is fair and reasonable, they ought to continue to pay it without complaint; if not, they ought to keep on "instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress" until they secure its repeal.

UNJUST DISCRIMINATIONS.

From the Carlinville Enquirer.

A lot of prominent railroad men were before the Legislative Joint Railroad Committee a few days ago. Among the number was Mr. Harris, Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Mr. Harris made the statement that at competing points his road had to put the freights down at a very low rate in order to do any business; and at non-competing points the freights had to be put up high in order to make up what was lost at competing points. He was asked why it would not be a good idea to not do any business at competing points, and answered that such a course would send his road into bankruptcy. He did not explain how doing business at what he claimed was a losing rate would send his road into bankruptcy, and we doubt if either he or any one else could satisfactorily or logically explain any such a proposition.

But aside from any remarks upon such a foolish proposition, the rest of his statement is one that cannot be too severely condemned. Is there any right or justice in the C. & A. Road charging more from here to St. Louis than they would from Springfield to St. Louis, and all because at the latter point they have competition and here they have none? At competing points, all railroads should receive a freight and passenger tariff that will pay a just and reasonable interest upon the amount of capital invested; but to adopt a freight tariff at competing points which is unjustly low and then adopt one at non-competing points that is unjustly high, is robbery direct and simple. The people of Carlinville and Macoupin County have no right to be forced to make up what any railroad may lose at Springfield and Sangamon County.

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

To the Editor of the Winona Republican:

Will you permit me to say a word or two to my brother farmers through the columns of your paper on the subject of co-operation and organization? It is evident to any thinking mind that the time has arrived for the farmers to organize for the purpose of defending themselves against the powerful monopolies that have them bound hand and foot, and seem to be inclined to make their condition but little different from that of a slave. Now, where are we to look for a remedy? We believe this power is in the farmers themselves. There is no reason why farmers cannot organize as well as other trades and professions. Well, then, suppose we all join the Grange, or Farmers' Club—this will accomplish the much-desired result. But will they all join the Grange? No; and not because this is not a good society; for I can testify that the objects of these organizations are grand and noble, and their beneficial effects are being felt all over our country. Then why cannot the farmers be all organized into clubs in this way? Because they don't see pecuniary benefit enough to induce them to attend the meeting. Therefore A thinks there will be enough if he does not attend; B thinks the same; C follows suit; and the result is, there is no meeting, and those that do attend go home sick and disheartened.

Well, the question may be asked, What can we do better than this? Well, suppose we should search the State of Minnesota over and find 200 farmers that would subscribe $500 each to a capital stock for the purpose of manufacturing agricultural implements of all kinds. Reapers, seeders, plows, horse-rakes, fanning-mills, and every tool that a farmer uses, can be made in Minnesota just as well as anywhere else. Select a central location, where the railroads cross each other at right angles. Then the facilities for shipping to any part of the State will be good, and the facilities for procuring material will be also good. Then with the $100,000 we should build a factory that should be owned and conducted by the farmers, or a board of directors elected by the farmers. Then we should say to the Clubs and Granges that we will sell you anything that we manufacture at a small profit,—in fact at cost, all things considered; but you must satisfy us that you are a member of one of these organizations, in good standing. Show a man that he can save $75 on a reaper and $5 on a plow, and other implements in like proportion, and how long will it be before the farmers can be organized?

Now, that we pay two or three times the cost of agricultural machinery, I have been making a few figures that read in this way:

	Cost.	Paid.
One McCormick reaper	$ 45	$217
One Beloit reaper	45	180
Vanbrunt seeder	25	75
Owatonna seeder	25	70
Sulky rake	20	45
One fanning-mill	10	25
Four plows, each	10	85
Total	$200	$697

Thus you will see that I have paid $497 profit on $200 worth of machinery. The question may be asked, Where did you get the cost price of this machinery from? The price of reapers is based on the sworn testimony of McCormick before the Investigating Committee in Congress. The plows and fanning-mills are the acknowledgemnt of an extensive manufacturer. The other is guessed at—and it is probable it is guessed too high. Then there are sewing machines that cost $11.85 that we pay $65 or $70 for; and the same machine is sold in England for $35. Now don't tell me this is not true, for I can show the papers if necessary. If you ask the manufacturers why they charge such extortionate profits, most likely they will tell you that they sell to poor customers, and therefore lose a great deal, and this deficiency must be made up in some way; therefore we will charge our good, honest, paying customers double price, and that will make us whole. Now, this is the meanest thing that could be done. It robs the good, honest man and lets the dishonest and mean rascal go free, thus offering a premium for rascality and meanness.

The plan of manufacturing our machinery at home would keep a vast amount of wealth that is now lost to this State and save a great deal of expense in transportation.

We frequently hear farmers say that farming does not pay. Where did the $104,000,000 of taxable property that Minnesota is taxed for come from? We think the most of it was produced by farming, as there is not a great deal of manufacturing in proportion to the amount of farming. We think that farming does pay; but the farmer lets the speculator cheat him out of all the profits, and he only gets the cost or less.

Now, there is no need of my detailing the wrongs of the farmer, for you know them well. Are you satisfied to fold up your arms and say to the monopolies and middle-men: "Here we are; take us and do just what you please with us,—we shall not resist?" or will you come up and demand your rights, and demand that those rights shall be respected? We think the response will be: We will defend ourselves and demand a fair deal.

Now, brother farmers, in this I have thrown out a few hints and advanced a new idea, not expecting it is the wisest that could be invented, but that it would set better heads at work than mine, and in this way a plan will be reached that will be satisfactory to all.

J. HOLT.

THE GREAT BANK-FORGER.

McDonald, the Most Skillful Scoundrel of the Age---His Arrest in Louisville in 1872.

From the Louisville Commercial, March 22.

The dispatches of the Associated Press, from New York City, printed yesterday morning, announced that a man named George McDonald had been arrested by the New York detectives, just as he was stepping ashore from the steamer Thuringia, but recently landed from Liverpool.

McDonald was arrested upon the charge of complicity in the late heavy frauds on the Bank of England, and the Atlantic cable was used to aid in his capture. The dispatches of this morning announce that two more of his confederates were nabbed while disembarking from the steamer Java. They are all to start back to London to-day on the steamer Baltic. Other arrests were made at Havana of parties who had escaped from England through France and Spain.

This George McDonald came here from New Orleans in December, 1871. He was watched by Bligh and Gallagher, and, before he or his companions could do a heavy strike of business, he was arrested. Their business here was to buy a draft on a distant city for a nominal sum, then raise it into the thousands and collect it. McDonald came here prepared for business.

In McDonald's trunk were found printed letter-heads and envelopes of the Ninth and Third National Banks, of New York—a large quantity of each. He had also inks of different kinds, pens of every description, erasers, and a stamp with the initials "G. M." on it. A large bound check-book of the State National Bank, of New Orleans, was found, two of the blank checks being signed "Baxter, Bell & Co.," a large firm of cotton factors in New Orleans. He had secured a letter written by the firm of "John Smidt & Co.," bankers, of this city, and by some chemical process obliterated all the writing except the date and signature. A letter from a bank in Nashville had been served in the same skillful manner. These letters he evidently intended to fill out advantageously to himself. He also had several strips of cards, a foot long, with the name of "Baxter, Bell & Co." printed upon them in bold, black letters.

McDonald remained in confinement here about a week, when some influential friends in New York engaged one of the most talented law firms in this city to defend him, and remitted $1,000 for his bond. He was brought to court, and held to answer in this sum. The bond was forfeited, McDonald immediately going to New York.

When arrested here, he offered Bligh $500 to get his name, George McDonald, kept out of the papers. He was passing then under the alias, Sweet. In an interview the writer and Detective Bligh held with this gentleman forger, he detailed the manner in which stolen bonds were sold in England, admitting indirectly that he had negotiated the sale of nearly all the bonds which had been stolen in the East. He was a remarkably shrewd, genial, intelligent man, and had a wonderful power of telling a great deal without committing himself. His address was that of a cultivated gentleman, and his conversation showed him to be a perfect man of the world—just the man, we imagine, to carry out to a successful end the wonderful system of forgeries and frauds in the Bank of England that have lately been exposed, and for which he and others have been arrested.

During his incarceration, which lasted about one week, he was visited by detectives and bankers from Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and many other places, as well as those of our own city—all of whom left him impressed with the conviction that he was decidedly the shrewdest, the most elegant, and also the most dangerous rascal of modern times. Those who are familiar with him express the opinion that the stolen wealth secreted by him amounts to millions of dollars in value. When taken in New York, the other day, thirty-five thousand dollars in gold and collaterals was found in his possession, but this small amount, it is said by our detectives here, was only pocket change. If he could be prevailed upon to disclose the particulars and secrets of his career, it would make one of the most valuable contributions in existence on the subject of fraud. He speaks several languages fluently, has traveled all over the civilized world, and has made dupes in almost every clime. He has succeeded so completely in concealing from the world his real characters, that, until his exposure about two years ago, there was scarcely a moneyed man in New York, London, or Paris but would have given him their aid and assistance in the largest transactions.

As soon as his arrest in New York became known in this city, a requisition for him was obtained from Frankfort, and New York was notified to hold him if the England sufferers failed to make out a case.

The men who know him here are confident in their predictions that he will not be convicted if taken back to England, as he has escaped difficulties and dangers quite as formidable as these that now hem him in.

THE MONTREAL HOTEL FIRE.

Terrible Scenes Among the Boarders and Servants---A Woman Hangs to a Window-Frame for Half an Hour---Two Lives Lost.

The Montreal papers come filled with details of the horrible scenes connected with the partial destruction of the St. James Hotel, in that city, by fire, on Monday night. The hotel was a five-story structure, and it was with extreme difficulty that the firemen were able to drag their hose up the stairs to the fourth story, where the flames first raged. Meanwhile the servants of the hotel on the upper floor, blinded by smoke and bewildered with terror, rushed frantically for the stairs, but in many instances were unable to find them, and, driven back by the flames, betook themselves to the roof or windows. The *Witness* says:

The fire was first discovered at 1 o'clock a. m., skipping from the rear of the laundry and forcing itself towards the front of the building where several servants slept in the upper attic. At this time they were making their escape from the windows, a large volume of smoke coming out with them. Two of the girls who came out of the attic windows on the roof were in the act of jumping off, but Mr. Perry, who happened to be on the spot before the alarm was given, appealed to them to remain quiet, until the Brigade arrived with the ladders, but the latter did not come, while the unfortunates remained screaming for help. In a few minutes more people had arrived, some of whom, seeing the perilous position of these girls, went over to Shaw's new buildings, near the ruins of St. Patrick's Hall, and returned with a ladder and saved the women. By this time the fire had got into the hotel. Having rescued these unfortunates, Mr. Perry and a member of the Fire Brigade turned their attention to parties who were calling for assistance from the topmost story of the building. One of them, a woman, had got outside, and was holding on by her hands to the sash; her feet rested on the molding of the window below. The black smoke emanating from the windows beneath enveloped the helpless sufferer in its folds and paralyzed her energies. The woman could be seen moving her hands at intervals, but time flew, and still the ladders of the Fire Department were not available. Bedding and all sorts of material were flung from the lower windows on to the pavement, and piled up by the spectators, so if the ladders did not come in time the woman would not have her brains dashed out by the fall. Mr. Bertram had, in the mean time, secured the ladders, but it took at least ten minutes to place them against the walls, when, to the horror of all, they were found to be thirty feet too short. Mr. Beckam, of Point St. Charles Station, assisted by John Nolan, grasped a thirty-foot ladder, and, raising it aloft, Beckam, with his back to the wall, held it firmly in an upright position. Mr. Perry grasped the butt and stedied it on the other ladder in the manner of a splice, while Nolan managed to bring it so that it would reach the woman's feet; he immediately ascended and encouraged the woman to place her feet on the rounds and descend.

While this scene was being enacted there was a breathless silence among the spectators. The moment it was seen that the woman was on the ladder the feelings of the populace found vent in loud cheers. The moment she got to the bottom of the ladder she fainted, and was conveyed to the St. Lawrence Hall. From the time she first got out of the window until she was rescued was at least thirty-five minutes.

The attention of the firemen was now turned to another person in danger, at the western end of the building, where McCulloch and some of his associates, in the most heroic manner, were rescuing the inmates by means of such ladders as they could procure. This person was on the roof, and, by desperate exertions on the part of the firemen, was also saved.

After the fire was well subdued, the firemen proceeded to look for possible victims in the attics, and, groping their way through the steam and smoke, they came across a woman, lying perfectly nude, in the middle of a bed-room. She was not burned, but had evidently been suffocated. Mr. Acton, the manager of the hotel, says she had come upon the roof with the two girls who were rescued, but, losing her presence of mind, returned to the stairs and sought to find her way down. She had evidently got lost and wandered into a bed-room, and fell a victim to the smoke and flame. Her name was Mary Brennan. She bore a good character and was a hard-working laundress. At 5 a. m. the Salvage corps conveyed her body to the General Hospital, where it lies in the dead-house.

When the boarders who roomed in the upper flats were first roused from their slumbers, the halls were filled with smoke, not a light being visible but the glare of the fire in the distance. They immediately turned to the windows for escape, and those whose presence of mind had not deserted them, began tying their bed clothing together, and thus formed ropes of blankets, but as far as we can learn, only one, a Mr. Belcher, made his exit thereby, for, as the firemen forced their way up, they assisted the inmates to find their way down.

Mr. Acton states that at the time of the alarm he was in bed on the fourth flat, and, springing up, ran into the hall. The smoke was then very dense, and he saw immediately that affairs were serious. He proceeded to arouse the inmates, and was assisted by others. But the excitement was so great, and the smoke so blinding, that even the older boarders got so confused as to be unable to find their way down. People ran about helplessly, and he is only surprised there was not greater loss of life. One lady, who with her child, occupied room No. 80, on the fifth flat, was awakened at the last moment and escaped in her night clothes to the fourth story, where she was saved at one of the windows.

J. E. Thomas, of the Ontario Bank, Montreal, and a native of Niagara, was a boarder at the hotel. He was asleep in bed until the fire had made great progress. Upon awakening, he hastily donned the first clothes that came to hand, and ran to the stairway; but the smoke drove him back, and he entered another room, where he found a woman answering to the description of the dead Mary Brennan. Knowing now that his only chance of escape was by the window, he rushed to and smashed it, and by some means managed to get to the window below; this is his last recollection. He is suffering from broken ribs and other injuries, caused by his fall from the four-story window. This is the second time that he has been burned out in a hotel, St. James, Ottawa, being his last. He has lost everything. The next sufferer visited was Mr. Harry Belcher, commercial traveler for Messrs. Nield & Co., Lemoine street, a native of Southampton, Ontario. His appearance was pitiable in the extreme, the eyes blackened and swollen and the skin scorched. From Mr. Nield and the sufferer's brother, who were at the bedside, were gleaned the facts that at the moment he woke to the discovery of the fire he attempted to escape by the stairway; being baffled in this, he rushed for the roof, and again being baffled, he entered a chamber and made a last desperate attempt at escape by tying together six sheets and commenced his perilous descent from the fourth story, but when suspended in mid-air the sheets broke their connections and he fell to the earth. The unfortunate gentleman lies in a very precarious condition; he tells his brother that he thinks his back is broken, and that he does not for a moment think of living. He had the name of the "handsome traveler" in commercial circles.

Samuel George Hilditch was next seen, but, as he lay delirious, all that could be gleaned was that he was in the employ of Messrs. Evans, Mercer & Co., Montreal, and that his thigh was broken; he looked ghastly white as he lay bound down in bed to prevent his injuring himself further. He sunk gradually, and died at 11 o'clock

DOOMED IMMUNITIES.

Eloquent and Sweeping Decision as to Exemptions of Public Companies.

The Supreme Court Decides that Restricted Liability on Telegraphic Messages is Unlawful.

The Sender is Declared Not to Be Obliged to Repeat His Message.

Alleged Restrictions Denounced as a Sham, Delusion, and Imposition.

James E. Tyler, of this city, and John Wrenn, of New York, sued the Western Union Telegraph Company, in assumpsit, for damages for carelessness in transmitting a dispatch from Chicago to New York, authorizing Wrenn to buy 100 shares Western Mnion stock, which the operator transmitted as an authority to buy 1,000 shares of that stock. The jury found for the plaintiff, damages $2.60, being the cost of the message, motion for new trial was overruled, and the case was appealed to the Supreme Court, whose opinion, by Judge Breese, we now give in curtailed shape. The Court, after extensively quoting the authorities on the various conflicting forms in which the case presented itself, concluded as follows:

In the various and somewhat conflicting decisions of the courts on the question presented, we are inclined to hold, admitting the paper signed by the plaintiff was a contract, it did not and could not exonerate the Company from the use of ordinary care and diligence, both as to their instruments and the care and skill of their operators. The plaintiffs having proved the inaccuracy of the message, the defendants, to exonerate themselves, should have shown how the mistake occurred. This proof was not in the power of the plaintiff, and was in the power of the defendants. In the absence of such proof, the jury would be authorized to presume a want of ordinary care on the part of the defendant. If the error was caused by atmospheric disturbances, or a momentary displacement of the wires, the defendants knew it and ought to show it. In the absence of any proof on their part, the jury should be told the presumption was a want of ordinary care on the part of the Company. The Court, however, refused to instruct the jury that the Company was liable for gross negligence. It is the settled doctrine of this Court that a railroad company cannot purchase exemption from gross negligence, or protect itself against such,—that it would be against public policy so to contract. We see no reason why the rule should not be the same in regard to telegraph companies, for they are, like railroads, public institutions having duties to perform to the public. On general principles, we must hold the Company, notwithstanding the special conditions relied upon, is responsible for mistakes happening by its own fault, such as defective instruments, or carelessness, or unskillfulness of their operators, but not for mistakes occasioned by uncontrolable causes. This Company sought the

PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC

in the exercise of their employment, and assured that public they would use at least ordinary care and diligence in their business, both as to their instruments and as to the skill of their operators. It cannot be claimed the contract in question was designed to relax them from that, nor should it. They assure the public they have the most approved instruments and employ skillful operators, and they further assure the public that due care and diligence shall be exercised in conducting their business. If the conditions relied upon were designed to shield the Company from consequences flowing from a want of skill of operators or insufficiency of instruments, which would be gross negligence, such a condition would be contrary to public policy, and void. The pretext for imposing the condition is "to guard against, and correct as much as possible, some of the errors arising from atmospheric and other causes appertaining to telegraphy," etc. In these "other causes," it cannot be allowed to embrace

DEFECTIVE INSTRUMENTS OR UNSKILLFUL OPERATORS,

for the Company are bound, by their obligations to the public, to provide the best, certainly to provide operators of sufficient skill and intelligence, and instruments of the most approved construction. "Other causes" must mean only such causes as appertain specially to the business of telegraphy. Defective apparatus and unskillful operators appertain to business and public employments other than telegraphy. A railroad company cannot be excused on failing to employ competent engines and servants to manage and conduct them, and the trains to which they are attached. If a loss happens by reason of insufficient engines, or by the incompetency of their engineers, they are liable. We cannot hold that the printed conditions in evidence in this case protect this Company from losses and damage occasioned by causes wholly within their own control. They must be confined to mistakes due to the infirmities of telegraphy, and which are unavoidable. A point is made by appellees that the negligence of appellants materially contributed to the loss incurred. This is a question of fact for the jury, and if it is established they cannot recover. But we fail to discover any evidence of contributary negligence on the part of the plaintiff. And as to the receiver of the message, it was not his duty to telegraph back to ascertain the correctness of the message. The Company was

BOUND TO SEND THE MESSAGE CORRECTLY

in the first instance. It is urged by appellees, in his comments on the instructions asked by plaintiff below, that the first two were properly refused by the Court, for the reason there was no evidence on which to base them. There may have been no direct testimony on this point, but a jury is permitted to infer a fact from circumstances proved to them. It was in proof by John H. Wrenn, and not attempted to be contradicted or questioned, that so soon as he received a telegram from Chicago, which he did on the 30th of October, stating that an error had been committed, and ordering him to cover the extra 900 shares, he went immediately to the office of the Company, in New York, and asked them to correct it. They told him the error had not occurred in their office, but in Chicago. We think the attention of the jury was properly called by these instructions to this testimony, as it was not contradicted. It was in the power of the defendants to show the mistake did not occur at the Chicago office, by producing the original, which was in their possession. This they failed to do. If the fact was the error occurred in the Chicago office, then the plaintiff's right to recover is unquestionable; for there is no excuse for failing to start a message correctly. That fact would show a defective instrument or an unskilful operator, and for these the Company would not be exonerated. Another point is made by appellee not undeserving of notice, and that is a want of knowledge, on the part of the Company, of the importance or value of a message. It is a sufficient answer to this to say that, be a message of great or trifling importance, the Company is bound to transmit it literally—at least, according to some of the authorities, to use the highest degree of skill and care in their efforts so to do. But the dispatch disclosed the nature of the business as fully as the case demanded. A similar case is reported in 55 Penn., 262 U. S. Tel. Co. vs. Wenger. The dispatch was "Buy (50) fifty Northwestern, fifty (50) Prairie du Chien, limit forty-five (45)." It was held this dispatch disclosed the nature of the business to which it related, and that a loss might occur if it was delayed. In this case a great loss has occurred by incorrect transmission. As to this point, that appellees should have had an opportunity to replace the stock before Wrenn went into the market for that purpose, it is apparent from Wrenn's testimony, the Company had such opportunity, for he testifies he went to them in New York, and requested them to correct the error. On their refusal on the pretext that the error occurred at the Chicago office he then purchased. We have carefully read and considered all that has been written on the subject of the

ART OF TELEGRAPHY

which our libraries can furnish, and we are not satisfied with the grounds on which a majority of the decisions of respectable courts are placed. In the first place, modern telegraphy is not now an infant art. It sprang into existence from the teeming brain of one, now no more, who had the boldness to render subordinate to the wants of man the most subtle element of nature, and by its mysterious potency convey ideas, wants, and wishes to the furthest limit of civilization, and with the speed of its kindred element. In its infancy it scarcely ever failed to perform its office. Thirty years have witnessed vast improvements in the art—a higher knowledge of the subtle agent called into use more finished instruments, and almost perfect skill in those who operate them, so that, setting aside atmospheric causes, which have not yet been provided against, it may be asserted as an incontestible truth that given a line of wire, properly established, the most perfect instruments and skilled operators, who exercise their skill with proper care, a message started at Chicago for New York is as sure to reach its destination exactly in the words and figures in which it was started, as the

LIGHTNING IS SURE TO STRIKE

the object which attracts it. Intelligent and skillful operators all admit this, there is no reason, the atmosphere being right and all else right, why a message correctly started should not be correctly transmitted along the line to the end of the line, no matter how many hundred miles asunder may be the point of its departure and the point of its reception. If this be so, then the efforts made by the courts to excuse those who undertake this business should not be imitated or encouraged by this Court. Again, it is said by enlightened courts, whose opinions we have quoted, that these forms, furnished by the several companies, and they are all alike when used by the sender of a message, and signed by him, becomes a contract between him and the company, by the terms of which he must abide. The Court told the jury in so many words, this form signed by appellant was a contract between these parties by which their liability must be gauged. We have in this opinion said something on this point, that it was for the jury to determine whether it was, or not, a contract knowingly executed by the party with the intention to be bound by it. We now desire to say it is not a contract binding in law, for these reasons: Our statute makes it the duty of telegraph companies to transmit all messages committed to them for transmission in the order in which they are received. They are bound by law to serve all who apply. They are public institutions established by public law, and to whom is granted the right of eminent domain. Persons who unlawfully injure, or molest, or destroy any of their lines, posts, pins, &c., on conviction, are declared guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to fine or

IMPRISONMENT IN THE PENITENTIARY,

or both. Failing to transmit a message, or suppressing a message, or making known its contents to any one, other than the party to whom it is addressed, is deemed a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000. By Section 4 of the act such companies have the power to purchase, receive, and hold such real estate as may be necessary, &c., and may appoint such Directors, officers, and agents, and employ such servants, and make such prudential rules, regulations, and by-laws, as may be necessary in the transaction of business, not inconsistent with the laws of this State or of the United States. This act imposes upon these companies duties to perform to the public, which they must perform nolens volens. For their performance they are entitled to a reasonable compensation, the tariff of which they adjust themselves under the power granted by the fourth section. When this tariff is paid by the sender of a message, the duty of the company begins. This payment is the consideration for the performance of its duty in each particular case. On the assumption, then, that it is the duty of the company to transmit correctly the message for which they have received compensation, where in law arises any obligation on the part of the sender to repeat the message? The fact is conceded that a telegraph company is the

SERVANT OF THE PUBLIC,

and bound to act whenever called upon, their charges being paid or tendered. They are in that respect like common carriers, the law imposing upon them a duty which they are bound to discharge. The extent of their liability is to transmit correctly the message as delivered. This is conceded. But it is decided by all the courts that a common carrier can, by contract, restrict this liability. The argument is, that the condition for repeating is such a restriction, and, being in writing, and signed by the sender, is, to all intents and purposes, binding upon him as a contract. The question at once arises, Where is the consideration for this contract? It does not move from the company; on the contrary, they demand of the sender of the message 50 per cent in addition for repeating—for assuring the faithfulness of their own conduct. We fail to perceive any consideration whatever on which to base this so-called contract. It is not a contract of any legal or binding force. This Court said, in Illinois Central Railroad Company v. Morrison et al., 19 Ill., 136, that a common carrier might restrict his common law liability by a contract fairly made with the shipper. In that case, the contract was special and under seal, and for which the railroad company paid a valuable consideration by addition of the freight charges. That was a binding contract for value. The one in question is not so, and does not possess one of the essential elements of a valid and binding contract, namely, a consideration.

IT IS A SHAM AND A DELUSION,

and an imposition upon the public, who are compelled to resort to this agency in the transaction of their business. If it be a contract, the sender entering into it was under a species of moral duress, his necessities compelled him to resort to the telegraph as the only means through which he could speedily transact the business in hand, and was compelled to submit to such conditions as the company in their corporate greed might impose, and sign such a paper as the company might present. "Prudential rules and regulations," such as the company is authorized by statute to establish, cannot be understood to embrace such regulations as shall deprive a party of the use of their instrumentality save by coming under most onerous and unjust conditions. But it is said a special agreement might have been made for insurance in writing. To do this the amount of risk must be specified on the contract and paid at the time of sending the message, and as there is but one person in the world, a Superintendent, authorized to make a contract for insurance, he must be hunted up and the terms negotiated, all which require time, and a favorable opportunity to the sender be irretrievably lost. At Chicago or other large cities, where a Superintendent is supposed to be, there might not be much loss, but we are

DECLARING THE LAW FOR THE WHOLE STATE,

and, as it is well known that at subordinate though important stations on telegraph lines Superintendents are not to be found, this provision is to such perfectly valueless. As a party repeating a message and paying 50 per cent additional therefor cannot recover of the company to the extent of his loss, we are free to say such a contract, forced as we have shown it is upon the sender, is, in our opinion unjust, unconscionable, without consideration, and utterly void. * * * * * We are forcibly impressed by the belief that they (the Companies) are designed to relieve themselves from all responsibility. Content to receive the money of the senders, they design to escape all responsibility. Such conditions are unreasonable, and ought not to receive the sanction of any court. We have said, and we repeat, that there is no reason, apart from atmospheric causes, why a message should not be transmitted, precisely as received. The art is reduced to a certainty. That

COURTS SHOULD NOT BE SWIFT TO EXEMPT

these companies from liability is a dictate of public policy. To such perfection has the art reached that in the last thirty years in which electric telegraphs have been operated we have been unable to find, among the reported cases in this country and in England, more than fifty instituted against those companies for losses occasioned by their negligence. The messages sent by them in the time have amounted to millions. Under these circumstances, their bold claim to exemption should meet with no favor from the courts. The doctrine, to benefit the public must be, as we have endeavored to establish, that a mistake in transmission is prima facie evidence of negligence, and the burden is on the company to show the contrary. If these companies rely upon contracts as restricting their liability it is incumbent on them to show a valid contract freely entered into by the sender of the message and for a valuable consideration paid by the company or acknowledged by the sender. But even such contract will not relieve the company from gross negligence. On the most mature reflection, aided by all the lights shed upon this subject, we are at a loss to understand upon what principle a telegraph company should be accorded immunity for those torts, or be relieved from the liabilities voluntarily assumed by them. If they desire to restrict their liability, it must be done by a contract fairly and knowingly entered into and for a valuable consideration.

Holding these views, the judgment of the court below must be reversed and the cause remanded for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.

Cook County Land Company.

In another column is given the card of the "Cook County Land Company," of Chicago, which was organized and commenced business in 1867, under special act of the State of Illinois of 1867. The capital stock of the Company is $750,000; its shares are $100 each, are fully paid, and not subject to assessment; the assets of the Company are over $1,100,000. The Company owns very valuable central real estate in the City of Chicago, part of which is improved, producing income, and part unimproved; also, owns large tracts of land in the city, and adjacent to the city, within Cook County. All these lands are fairly and satisfactorily appreciating in value with the rapid growth of the city in commerce and population. It is expected that the revenue of the Company will be greatly increased in another year by the erection of buildings on some of its now vacant lots. The stock of the Company is selling above par. Its affairs are managed by Charles A. Gregory, the President; the Directors are Edwin H. Abbot, Boston; Franklin E. Gregory, of George C. Richardson & Co., Boston; George Hoffman, New York; F. H. Watriss and C. A. Gregory, Chicago.

The Last Week.

This is the last week of the great closing out sale of the immense stock of dry goods in the retail department of J. V. Farwell & Co.'s establishment. The rush yesterday was astonishing, and shows that the people appreciate the sacrifices which the firm is making in disposing of the best goods ever exhibited in this market at such extremely low prices. The finest and most substantial fabrics are being sold every day several per cent cheaper than they can be purchased elsewhere. It should be remembered that the sale positively closes this week, and that in all human probability no such bargains will be offered in this city again.

The Best Fitting Collars.

"The best laid plans of mice and men gang aft aglae," is an old and true Scotch proverb, but no truer than the universally favorable criticism that has been awarded the Elmwood and Warwick Collars. They are the best-fitting articles of the kind ever offered.

Chicago Musical College, 493 Wabash Avenue.

The spring term will commence Monday, April 7. Pupils wishing to take lessons, will please call as soon as possible, to facilitate arranging of classes. Geo. F. Root, President; F. Ziegfeld, Director.

Singular Method of Suicide.

An extraordinary case of self-destruction occurred, on March 4, at the lead mills of Messrs. Winder & Harrop, in Manchester. It appears that three of the clerks employed in the establishment were practising blank-firing in the chandelier store-room, as was their custom, when one of them named Alfred Roberts passed his rifle to a fellow-clerk named Thomas Walter and told him to aim at his breast. It appears, however, that Roberts had, unperceived by his companions, loaded the rifle with ball cartridge. Walter took aim, as desired, and, to his horror, Roberts fell dead at his feet, the bullet having passed through his breast. In his hand was found the following letter:

MARCH 4, 1873.

I am very glad you have saved me the trouble of shooting myself. I know you are anxious to become a marksman in the corps; perhaps I will be of service to you by making a target of myself. Wishing you success to your first shot, I remain, yours respectfully,

ALFRED ROBERTS.

MR. TOM WALTER.

The reason for Walter complying so readily with Robert's request to take deliberate aim at his breast is that it is customary among volunteers to point their rifles at each other for the purpose of acquiring steadiness of aim.

Spiders Traveling by Balloon.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* relates a singular incident. In company with other persons, he was crossing Seneca Lake on the 10th of October, when a small wake was seen near the centre of the lake, caused by the moving of some insects. Upon investigating the matter, it was found that three spiders were gliding over the surface of the water, and attached to them was a single thread, the size of a knitting-needle, extending into the air to the height of thirty feet at an angle of sixty degrees, and terminating with an enormous balloon-shaped web. This latter was judged to be eight feet long and five feet wide, with stays fastened to the main thread, something similar to those of a balloon, and it was managed, apparently, by an innumerable number of the insects stationed at proper intervals. The party attempted to take a closer view, but when within a few feet of the web it began to rise, though the last spider, which proved to be about the size of a house-fly, was brought back by the stroke of an oar. The balloon went onward and upward until lost to sight.

THE LAW COURTS.

Forty Acres of the South Park Claimed for the Third Time.

A Citizen Goes to the Wars, and Comes Back to Find His Land Possessed by Others.

Another Suit Bequeathed by the October Blaze---Also a Suit for Dower.

Jenkins Applies to the Court for Instructions as to Undelivered Property in the Hubbard Case.

A case of unusual interest, involving the proprietorship of a large tract of real estate in the South Park, came up before Judge Booth's Court yesterday morning. During its progress will doubtless be revealed many of the mysterious ins and outs of real estate transactions. The suit is brought by R. L. Wilson against the South Park Commissioners, to eject them from 40 acres of land, included in South Park, which formerly belonged to the plaintiff. He claims that he was, and is, the owner of said 40 acres; that, in connection with some transactions not yet apparent, for the purpose of giving security to Wheeler & Schenck, bankers, Stirling, Ill., he left with them a blank deed of trust, with the intention of having it filled out afterwards. There seems to be some doubt as to these preliminary facts, but from this point it appears that such deed was in the possession of the bankers referred to, and that they, or one of them, proceeded to Chicago, with the deed in their or his possession, for the purpose of negotiating a loan; and that they called on Otis Bros. and obtained an advance of money, to be paid in six months, on the security of Mr. Wilson's property, the blank deed being thereupon filled up by one of the firm of Otis Bros., and deposited with them. The money not being repaid at the expiration of said six months, the property was sold, and, after passing through various hands, finally came into possession of the South Park Commissioners, who included it in the new park. The defense is a very simple one, namely, that the Commissioners bought and paid for the land and possess an unassailable title. This is the third time that Mr. Wilson has tried the suit, his two previous attempts having proved unsuccessful.

The first witness called, whose evidence is of interest, was R. L. Wilson, the plaintiff, who deposed that the deed he first made out in blank proved unnegotiable, and was to have been destroyed. He then gave Mr. Schenck another deed, also signed in blank by himself and wife, which Mr. Schenck took away. The deed was never returned to him. He never received a cent in consideration of signing the deed. He did not know that proceedings were in contemplation to sell the land. Joined the army in the spring of 1860, and was discharged on the 10th of November, 1865. He saw the land in the spring of the year after, in the month of March. It was fenced, and had two houses upon it. Was not aware of the sale of the property at the time it occurred. Made examination after the sale with reference to its being advertised, and found that notice had been published in the Chicago *Herald*, among other notices of sale (producing memorandum made at the time of his examination). Made efforts to secure a copy of the paper at the time, but had not done so since the fire.

The question arose whether a memorandum recording extract from the *Herald* could be accepted as evidence in absence of a copy of the paper, and was decided in the affirmative.

The memorandum showed that between the 1st of April and 14th idem, both inclusive, the notice was advertised eleven times. Had had no communication with Otis since then, and did not recollect writing to him with regard to postponement of payment of debt. Never saw the mortgage after it was filled out. The lot of land lay thirty or forty rods southwest of the old race-track, and the houses lay in the middle of the lot. Walked to the house furthest north, near which was a stable—the fencing was old. Is the same Robert Wilson who began similar suits to the present; one in 1859, and the other in 1868.

Mr. F. H. Kent was then called, and, in his examination, testified that he accompanied Mr. Wilson when he examined the land, which was in the year 1866 or 1867. The house visited was a poor-looking one, and was evidently occupied by tenants.

Here the Court adjourned until to-day.

THE G. W. TELEGRAPH COMPANY IN BANKRUPTCY.

Objection having been made to the allegations in the petition already filed for the adjudication of the Great Western Telegraph Company, the petitioners yesterday filed additional allegations of bankruptcy, as follows:

That, on the 14th day of August, 1872, the Great Western Telegraph Company, being in contemplation of insolvency, with intent to give a preference to the Commercial Maritime Bank of Chicago, gave one H. K. Whitton a warrant to confess a judgment in favor of said bank and against said company, upon a promissory note bearing the date aforesaid and made in favor of the said bank, for the sum of $4,600, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, said note payable at ninety days after its date, and providing for an attorney's fee of $20 in addition to the principal sum aforesaid in the event said judgment was confessed, which warrant of attorney and promissory note were and are the same on which the judgment for $4,656.56 and costs mentioned in said original and amended petition was confessed; and that, on the 24th day of August, under similar circumstances, and with like intent, gave G. K. Whiton warrant of attorney to confess judgment in favor of said bank upon another similarly made promissory note, bearing date last mentioned, for $1,400, the same as which the judgment for $1,428.56 and costs was confessed; and a similar action upon another similarly-made promissory note for $700, dated Aug. 31, 1872, the same on which a judgment for $724 and costs was confessed. And for that on the 14th day of December, 1872, said Company being insolvent, and with intent thereby to give a preference to said bank, suffered its property to be taken on legal process, to-wit, a writ of fieri facias in the hands of the Sheriff of Cook County, Illinois, issued upon a judgment of said bank, and against said Company, and commanding said Sheriff, of the goods, chattels, etc., of said Company to levy the sum of $724 principal and costs, which writ was issued on the 14th day of December, 1872; and that on the same day the said Company suffered similar action to be taken to make the sums, respectively of $4,656.56 and $1,428.56; all of which acts in this amended petition set forth, were acts of bankruptcy within the meaning of said bankrupt act, and were so done by said Company, within six calendar months prior to the filing of the said original petition in this matter.

A FIRE RELIC.

Greece v. Behan is on trial before Judge Rodgers, commenced yesterday afternoon. It is another case arising out of losses at the time of the fire, during the confusion of the first rush and flurry, when people considered themselves happy if they escaped with life and a single trunk of clothing. Owing to some bother respecting one of these trunks of clothing, the plaintiff was arrested by Behan, the Superintendent of the North Chicago City Railway Company, and imprisoned, for which he now sues Behan, claiming such damages as an intelligent jury will award. It appears that Greece had lost his own trunks, and, after a fruitless search for them, heard they had turned up at one of the round-houses, and, going to look for them, as he thought, found them safe and intact. It was about to take possession, when Mrs. Whiton turned out to be the real owner, and the unfortunate Greece was immediately laid hold of, and lodged in prison. He thinks he has good right to damages for malicious imprisonment; but the other side say that, even supposing the facts were as stated, there could have been no malice; nothing more than an unfortunate mistake arising from an anxious desire to protect property.

SUIT FOR DOWER.

A long-pending chancery suit, by Mary Guerin, for dower in certain Chicago lands, against Melville W. Fuller, was yesterday heard by Judge Drummond, and dismissed for want of equity, complainant praying an appeal. There have been several sales of this property, the complainant having duly signed the original deed by which her husband made the first sale. The points advanced were that the complainant at no time willingly signed away her dower; that she is still entitled to dower, and that she had been coerced in what she had signed. Two other similar causes were also dismissed. The real estate in question consists of the east half of Lot 3, Block 119, School Section Addition.

A RAILROAD ASSIGNEE.

Brother Jenkins is just about as confounded an Assignee as the United States can produce. He is the person to whose skillful manipulation the tangled web of Harry E. Hubbard's indebtedness has been entrusted. Directly affairs began to assume some kind of shape; petitions began to pour in from all sides, praying the Court to direct the Assignee to give up certain parcels of goods, shipped by the various petitioners, after the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, in satisfaction of orders given by the bankrupt wholly within a month or so of his smash-up. These goods were with difficulty got together, separated from the rest, and stood in a safe place until action could be taken, and the Assignee, not knowing what to do, yesterday petitioned the Court for directions. The total value of the goods so held amounts to $8,686.78.

CRIMINAL COURT BUSINESS.

William W. Holmes was charged with stealing a watch. The jury were unable to agree, and were discharged, the defendant being remanded.

Christian Mathies, a saloon-keeper, was charged with selling liquor to a drunkard, but the evidence was far from conclusive, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the defendant was discharged.

James Kinney was charged with stealing hose, and found guilty, the value being fixed at $10.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

The order of March 15, in the matter of Dunn & Gould, making Bradford Hancock provisional Assignee, was yesterday canceled, there being two petitions against the bankrupt, on one of which he was adjudged bankrupt, his appointment being made in the wrong petition.

An order for fees and costs was yesterday made in the matter of A. Willis Paine.

Proceedings are ordered dismissed in the following cases, unless objections are filed in ten days. Nicholas Lambort, E. A. Armstrong, John A. Ellison, and Thomas A. Dunn & Co.

Adjudication by default was entered, warrant returnable before Register Hubbard on the 24th prox., in the matter of the United States Brick Manufacturing Company.

The Assignee of the Winnesheik Fire Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, yesterday, made his report. Since the preceding report, he accumulated the magnificent surplus of $2,737.

GENERAL NOTES.

In the matter of M. B. Buttles et al., William H. Cuyler was appointed Assignee.

The meeting of creditors of Chandler, Pomeroy & Co., and Peyton Chandler was eminently uninteresting. The creditors were a unit in agreeing to the bankrupt's discharge, and the proceedings were of a purely formal character.

In the two suits brought by the United States of America against Adolphus Nisbaum, in the United States Court, the Court yesterday found for the plaintiff. Debt, $41,000; damages, $8,325.50; and debt, $25,000, and damages, $15,539.52, and gave judgment for those amounts.

Motion for a new trial in the suit Union National Bank of Chicago v. Catherine Ames, in the United States Circuit Court, was yesterday overruled, and the appeal bond fixed at $10,000.

Judge Gary yesterday granted a decree of divorce in the cause of Annie v. Balthus Hasch.

John Hoff yesterday commenced a suit, in case, in Circuit Court, against D. H. Tolman; damages, $5,000.

NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,252—Appeal. 6,253—Philip and James Wadsworth v. Horace F. Waite et al.; restored bill. 6,254—John Hoff v. D. H. Tolman; case, $5,000. 6,255 to 6,258 inclusive—Appeals. 6,259—Julius Koppell, of the City of New York, v. Village of Hyde Park, Julian S. Rumsey, ex-officio Collector of Cook County, Illinois; injunction restraining a sale of complainant's property for taxes, on the ground that the property has not been benefited by the special assessment, that it was grossly unfair, etc. 6,260—Eugene F. Henshaw v. Thomas R. Melody; assumpsit, $1,000.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—42,764—McKenny v. Morton; appeal. 42,765—Peterson v. Peterson; divorce, on the ground of desertion. 42,766—William Locke v. Edward Lyons; assumpsit, $1,200. 42,767—Weed & Thacker v. James D. Robertson et al.; mechanics' lien. 42,768—William A. Butters et al. v. E. F. Henshaw; assumpsit, $1,000. 42,769—Same v. B. F. Weaver; assumpsit, $500. 42,770—Same v. H. B. Rogers, assumpsit, $400. 42,771—Augusta L. Brown v. John B. Brown; divorce, on the ground of cruelty. 42,772—Moses D. Wells et al. v. B. F. Thompson et al.; petition to establish and confirm title. 42,773—Charles W. Wheeler v. Henry King, Jr., et al.; petition to establish and confirm title. 42,774—Smith et al. v. Hugh Turney; assumpsit, $1,200. 42,775—Stratton v. Chapin; assumpsit, $5,000. 42,776—Henry W. Leland v. John Graham; appeal. 42,777—Hansen Wulffsel v. A. M. Berentzen; appeal. 42,778—Max, Jacoby & Zellar v. E. B. Sinclair; assumpsit. 42,779—Martha A. Scott v. Thomas Scott; divorce on the grounds of adultery. 42,780—Ryan v. Mannheimer et al.; appeal. 42,781—David T. Whitney v. Roderick Clark, Geo. White, Frank E. Aiken, and Ebenezer Higgins; mechanics' lien. 42,782—Alanson C. Hanniguay v. Wm. S. Galren; appeal. 42,783—Mary E. Ratcliffe v. Henry G. Ratcliffe; divorce on grounds of cruelty and desertion. 42,784—Stephens et al., v. Fitzsimmons; assumpsit. 42,785—Charles J. Simdell v. John A. Nelson; assumpsit $1,000.

CARSEWELL'S ABSENCE.

How the Loss of a Few Government Bonds Affected a Citizen of Wheaton.

As the readers of THE TRIBUNE have been repeatedly informed, Mr. Robert Carsewell, of Wheaton, Ill., had been missing. They have also been told that he is missing no longer, being now at his home. Mr. Carsewell was known as a cool, quiet, reserved man, who would do nothing rash. It was, therefore, feared that he had been robbed and violence resorted to to get him out of the way. The dispatch received by Supt. Washburn, signed by Mr. Carsewell himself, which came last Wednesday, and which said that he was at Cleveland, alive and well, while it was satisfactory so far as it went, made the cause of his absence even more incomprehensible.

To find out the facts of the case, a reporter of THE TRIBUNE interviewed a gentleman yesterday afternoon, who is an intimate friend of Carsewell's. He related that on the morning of the 10th of March, Mr. Carsewell came to Chicago to purchase some lumber. He arrived in town about 9 o'clock and, as was his custom, intended to return home the same afternoon. Just before going to dinner he met, on Madison street, near LaSalle, a gentleman who had been a playmate in boyhood, and a schoolfellow at college. They went to dinner together at Anderson's. While there Mr. Carsewell hung his overcoat, in which was a bill-book containing two $500 and two $100 Government bonds, on the coat-racks. After dinner they started for the First National Bank, where Mr. Carsewell had $640 deposited, with which he expected to buy lumber. As they were ascending the steps of the bank, Mr. Carsewell discovered that the bill-book containing the bonds was missing. Very much alarmed, he at once returned to some of the places he had visited during the day, but did not recover it. He then went to the bank, and drew out his deposit. Greatly distressed at his loss, he did not attempt to do any business. His friend suggested many ways of recovering it, the property, but Carsewell did not see fit to adopt any of them. He would do nothing but walk and surmise, and appeared to be insane over his loss. Finally his friend suggested that he return with him on the evening train to Cleveland and make him a visit.

Carsewell at once accepted the invitation, a thing which his friends say he would not have done had he been in his right mind. He said that he must write to his wife before going, and inform her where he was going. A letter was written in some news-stand on State street. Mr. Carsewell says that he recalls writing the letter, but does not remember that he posted it. They took the evening train for Cleveland, and arrived there at noon the next day, and in the evening the two gentlemen went out into the country to the home of Carsewell's friend. Carsewell remained there almost a week. No letter being received from his wife, he became anxious, and returned to Cleveland in the hope of finding a letter.

At a news-stand in the hotel where he stopped, he bought a Chicago paper, wherein, to his astonishment, he saw a card, announcing that his whereabouts were unknown to his friends at Wheaton. He at once sent the dispatch to Supt. Washburn, already referred to. While he was awaiting an answer to it, his brother-in-law, Mr. F. H. Dunham, of Wayne, went on for him. He found him with little difficulty, and the two gentlemen arrived in the city last Saturday morning. They at once proceeded to the house of Mr. A. Hathaway, No. 90 Oak street, where Mr. Carsewell was met by his anxious wife, to whom he had been wedded but six months.

Mr. Carsewell's friends believe the story he relates, and think that the loss of the bonds, for the time being, rendered him insane. The friend with whom he visited fully sustains the story, and his character makes his word worthy of being credited. It may be important to state that Carsewell brought back all of the $640 he drew from the bank. He now seems reconciled to the loss of the bonds, and regrets exceedingly that he should have permitted it to so distress him. He is a gentleman of comfortable fortune and much respected by all who know him, and his return safe and sound pleases the community in which he lives.

A concert will be given in the Union Park Baptist Church, on Tuesday evening, for the benefit of the "organ clique" of that Society. Miss Carrington, Miss Riley, Miss Lewis, Miss Irvin, Miss Bates, Mrs. Riley, Mrs. Ordway, Mrs. Story, Mrs. Shourds, Mrs. Blake, and Messrs. Lord, Jones, Boynton, Kimbark, Clark, Leech, and Davis, will give an entertainment of a varied and well-selected character, from the works of Pease, Kunkel, Bevignani, Newland, Concone, Blumenthal, Campana, Weber, Millard, Lockwood, Allen, and Flotow.

THE COUNCIL.

The Mayor Recommends the Closing of Saloons at 11 p. m.

Bummers Must Lay in Their Supply of Alcohol Before That Hour.

Another Attempt Maikng to Modify the Fire Ordinance.

The Relief and Aid Society Investigation Virtually Killed.

A regular meeting of the Council was held yesterday evening, Ald. Dixon in the chair. Present, Aldermen Bowen, Richardson, Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, Coey, Sidwell, Stone, Pickering, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Bond, Clark, Sweet, Heath, Miner, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, Ogden, Woodman, Corcoran.

CLOSING SALOONS AT NIGHT.

The following communication from the Mayor was read and referred to the Committee on Judiciary, to report at the next meeting:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith present a communication from the Board of Police Commissioners, strongly recommending the passage of an ordinance directing the closing of saloons and tippling-houses between the hours of 11 p. m. and 5 or 6 a. m., according to the season. The Board unanimously ask for this, in the belief that nearly all the riots and tumults which disturb the peace, disgrace the city, and cause injury to person or loss of life, proceed from the vending of intoxicating liquors in such places between the hours named in their communication. My own observations strongly corroborate the statement of the Police Commissioners in regard to the cause and time of commission of violent and murderous affrays. It is those who tarry late at night over the intoxicating glass who commit a great part of the crimes which give employment the policemen, Magistrates, Criminal Courts, and keepers of prisons. At least four-fifths of all the keepers of places where intoxicating drinks are sold, voluntarily close them before 11 p. m., and it is their wish that no saloon be kept open after that hour. Eleven o'clock is past the bed-time of a vast majority of citizens. Places of amusement are rarely open later than then. Only those employed in a few special pursuits are detained from their homes after that time of night, and no one is likely to suffer from want of liquor between 11 p. m. and daylight, to such a degree as to require saloons to be kept open all night for the relief of their bibulous necessities. There is abundance of time and opportunity afforded to every man to lay in as large a supply of alcohol before 11 o'clock as his moral or physical good requires. I am informed that in Great Britain and Germany tippling-houses and saloons are closed by law at about 9 p. m., and that experience has proven it to be a wise and prudent regulation, and one which is strongly supported by public opinion in those countries. The officers of our police force bear testimony that the tippling-houses which keep open during the midnight hours are patronized by thieves, burglars, garroters, vagrants, and other dangerous classes. From these alcoholic resorts they go forth to commit depredations, and to them they return at all hours of the night, with or without plunder, as the case may be. In these disreputable places thousands of men, who do not yet belong to the criminal class, linger late at night, to drink and carouse, and these protracted sittings altogether too frequently end in beastly inebriation, maudlin quarrels, fighting, stabbing, shooting, and murder. Laboring men who patronize midnight tippling-houses unfit themselves for work on the following day, lose their situations, become unsteady in habits, and neglect or abuse their families, are arrested by the police for "drunk and disorderly," found guilty by the Magistrate, and are thrown into the Bridewell on non-payment of fine; whereupon their wives, mothers, or friends begin importuning Aldermen or other influential citizens to intercede with the Mayor for their liberation; and I wish to state here that applications for pardon number thousands in the course of a year, and that their hearing and examination cause more labor and perplexity than any other duty in this office. There is never a secular day in the year that several of these applications are not made by wretched, ill-treated wives, or poor widowed mothers, whose husbands or sons were arrested at night for intoxication and brawling, and fighting in consequence thereof, when they should have been at home with their families, and probably would but for the temptation offered by late-hour saloons. I am convinced that if all saloons were closed at the hour they are shut up in Germany and Great Britain, very much misery to the families of the laboring classes would be prevented, and a great decrease of arrests for intoxication and disturbance would result therefrom. And the members of the police force would be subject to far less temptation to delinquency in discharge of duty in their midnight rounds, if these dramshops were closed, while the criminal classes would be under sharper and more vigilant surveillance, and find increased difficulties in plying their vocation without detection, and in escaping with their booty. For these and other good reasons which will occur to you, I advise the enactment of an ordinance to carry into effect the recommendation of the Board.

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred for paving of Fifth avenue, between Madison and Randolph streets; for a sewer on Hubbard street; for a water-main on Joseph street; for an appropriation for Bickerdike Square; for widening Halsted street, between Archer and Egan avenues; for a water-pipe on Clayton street, from Ashland to Blue Island avenue; for a sewer on Butterfield street, from Sixteenth to Twenty-second; for a water-pipe on Walsh street, from Halsted to Morgan; for opening Indiana avenue, from Twelfth to Thirteenth streets, in which case the Board of Public Works was ordered to prepare an ordinance.

A petition was presented for a modification of the fire limits ordinance in the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Wards, so as to run on Twenty-second to Jefferson, thence to Sixteenth, thence to Halsted, thence to Twelfth, thence to Centre avenue, and thence to VanBuren, signed by 10,000 people.

Ald. Carney moved to refer it and similar petitions to a special Committee of three from each division, since the Committee on Fire and Water did not represent the people of the outside wards.

Ald. Powell took the same view. They must modify the ordinance in order that poor people could build and great tracts of land now vacant be built up.

Ald. Woodman moved, as an amendment, that the Committee on Fire and Water report in two weeks.

Ald. Sweet moved the Committee consist of six from each division.

The motion to refer to the Committee on Fire and Water was lost—yeas, 17; nays, 17.

Ald. Sweet's substitute was carried—yeas, 25; nays, 9.

The Committee was ordered to report at the next meeting.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to lay a sidewalk on Jones street, from Milk street to Archer avenue, and to build a sewer on Sedgwick street.

The Boards of Public Works and of Fire and Police were instructed to include in their estimates an appropriation for a lot of ground and a police station in the Seventh Ward, at present policemen who made arrests there being compelled to travel a long distance to a station, leaving their beats unguarded.

The Comptroller was directed to advertise for a lot, for school purposes, between Division street and Chicago avenue, west of Clark street.

The Mayor was requested to inform the Council whether the ordinance providing for taking special bail at the police stations was in force.

The Board of Fire and Police was ordered to put up a fire alarm box at the corner of Laughton and Rockwell streets.

LIQUOR.

Ald. Cullerton presented the draft of an ordinance prohibiting persons from soliciting orders for or delivering liquor in quantities of less than a gallon, except in the places of business named in their licenses. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

POLK STREET.

The engrossed order changing the name of West Polk street to Eighth street was taken up.

Ald. Richardson moved to strike out all after the enacting clause.

Ald. Powell moved to lay it over a couple of weeks.

Ald. Woodman said a clerk in the office of the Board of Public Works had told him that the new system of street-numbering was impracticable, and he moved that the subject be referred to the Judiciary Committee, as well as the Polk street ordinance, to confer with the Board of Public Works.

It was agreed to.

LICENSES.

The engrossed ordinance providing for prorating all licenses except those for saloons, was taken up.

It was amended so that drivers of vehicles are put under the same head as saloon-keepers, and was then passed.

COMMITTEES.

The Finance Committee reported adversely on the claim of the Sisters of St. Joseph for compensation for nursing the poor, and recommended it be sent to the County Commissioners.

The report was concurred in.

The same Committee to whom was referred the estimates for artesian wells in Union and Wicker Parks, recommended that no action be taken until the annual estimates came up, there not being at present sufficient money on hand to warrant the commencement of the work.

The report was concurred in.

Several applications for relief by individuals were reported back.

RELIEF AND AID.

The application of the Special Committee on the Relief and Aid Society for authority to employ a reporter and a couple of experts, and that the vacancies in the Committee be filled, was taken up.

Ald. McGenniss moved to put it on file.

Ald. Sidwell said the Committee could do nothing unless it had the assistance asked for.

Ald. Bond did not want any investigation, and any expenditure, until some responsible persons would make specific charges. No one doubted the officers of the Society had done the best they could. The expense of experts, &c., would amount to $8,000.

Ald. Ogden did not see that the Council could do anything to the Society, even if it had been in the wrong. No matter what the Committee found out, it was a matter beyond the control of the Council. It was unwise to go to expense to accomplish no good, and spending money which the Council had no right to spend.

Ald. Sidwell said the officers of the Society were anxious for investigation by the Council.

The motion to file was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 5.

GAS.

Ald. Stone moved to take up the report of the Committee on Gas Lights on the ordinances for the Mutual and National Companies.

The motion was agreed to.

Ald. Stone moved that the ordinances be referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

Ald. Quirk moved to postpone them till Dec. 1.

Ald. Richardson opposed it, since the great need of the people of Chicago was cheap light. He wanted an ordinance for a new company passed at once, before the streets were repaved, so any new organization could lay its pipes.

Ald. Woodman said all the companies should unite and come in with a new ordinance. He was in favor of laying over the pending ones.

The motion to postpone was agreed to—yeas, 28; nays, 6.

The ordinance for the Metropolitan Company was similarly disposed of.

The Council adjourned.

Brooks' Assault upon Sumner.

The Boston *Commonwealth* makes the following statement: "A party of gentlemen were dining with Hon. James L. Orr, in Washington, just prior to his late departure to his foreign mission, when he incidentally spoke of Brooks' assault upon Sumner. He said he had heard of the intended assault, and meant to have prevented it by being in the Senate-Chamber and arresting the blow. On his way thither he stopped in the library to look at a book, which, not being readily found, detained him a few minutes longer than he purposed, and during the delay the assault was made. Brooks confessed to him before his death that he never meant to have it so deadly as it was,—intending only to 'disgrace' the Senator with the South by a flagellation,—and said he could not believe at first that Sumner was really hurt. He said, further, that he was tired of life, and wanted to die. The notoriety he won was killing him by inches; every bully and blackguard in the South thrust his attentions and acquaintance upon him; and it was too terrible a punishment to bear. Mr. Orr said he had no doubt Brooks felt the keenest regret for his part in the affair, and that he was indeed tired of life with the burden of notoriety he was obliged to carry from it. He represented him as a generous-hearted, impulsive man, who, with the idea of vindicating his relative, Senator Butler, and the 'chivalry' of his section, was induced to make the assault."

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, March 29, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Saturday, April 5, noon.
CITY OF BRISTOL.........Thursday, April 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.........Saturday, April 12, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $85 and $100 Gold.
Steerage, to British Ports.........$30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to German Ports.........35.00 Currency.
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General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

White Star Line.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations [for all classes] unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
Or to the White Star Line Office, 56 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LARGREGEN, Agent.

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First-class Steamships, Unsurpassed for Speed and Comfort, running on the Shortest Sea Routes between

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RATES OF PASSAGE:
CABIN as low as by any other FIRST-CLASS LINES. Return tickets at great reduction.
STEERAGE Tickets either to or from Europe, also at lowest rates, and through to points in the West lower than by other lines.

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Tariff arranged on all classes Merchandise from Liverpool or Glasgow THROUGH to Chicago.
For other information, or freight contracts, apply at the Company's Office, 72 and 74 LaSalle-st.
ALLAN & CO., Agents.

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Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Wednesday, and for London direct every fortnight.

CABIN PASSAGE, $65 AND $75.

STEERAGE, $29.00 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.
Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.
The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.
Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

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From New York every Wednesday. From Boston every Saturday.

Cabin Passage, $80 and $100 Gold.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Spring sailings are now arranged, and intending passengers are recommended to make early application for berths.

Steerage Passengers booked to and from Europe at lowest rates. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Through Bills of Lading for Merchandise to and from Europe.

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N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-st., new Sherman House.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $28. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's office, northeast corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

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FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

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55 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—AIMEE.

FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF

AIMEE.

Parisian Opera Bouffe!

This (Tuesday) Evening, March 25, the immensely popular Opera,

LES CENT VIERGES.

AIMEE, BONELLI, JUTEAU, LECUYER.

Wednesday, March 26, two Performances.

Matinee at 2---AIMEE in GRAND DUCHESSE.
Evening at 8---AIMEE in GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

Thursday, March 27, first time this season,

LES BRIGANDS.

AIMEE, BONELLI, JUTEAU, DUCHESNE, Etc.

Friday—Benefit of Mlle. Bonelli—LA BELLE HELENE.
Saturday—Matinee at 2 o'clock—AIMEE in LA PERICHOLE.
Saturday, March 29—Farewell Night—ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, $1.50. Gallery, 50 cts.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

LAST APPEARANCE

Of the most Eloquent Living Lecturer,

CHAPIN,

To-Night,

Union Park Congregational Church. Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1. For sale at Dyche's Drug Store, cor. Halsted and Madison-sts., and Bell's Drug Store, 496 West Madison-st., corner Halsted.

NIXON'S.

Clinton-st., between Randolph and Washington.

THIRD WEEK OF

JAMES W. WILDER & CO.'S

NATIONAL CIRCUS!

MONDAY, March 24, and every night this week. Also Family Matinees on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons. First appearance of

M'LLE. LOUIE LOSHELL,

On the Wire Volante. JAMES ROBINSON, CLARENCE, EUGENE, FRANK PASTOR, and KATIE STOKES, together with all the old favorites, and the most magnificent stud of ring and performing horses ever in America.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

"This rule to all, when I am dead,
Be sure you're right, then go ahead."

Monday and every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, for one week only, the popular actor,

Mr. Frank Mayo,

In his stirring drama of American border life, entitled

DAVY CROCKETT;

Or, BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Sixth and LAST WEEK of the Eminent Actor,

EDWIN BOOTH,

Who will appear, on Monday, Tuesday, and Friday nights, as

RICHARD III.

Wednesday and Thursday—RICHELIEU.
Saturday Night—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Saturday Matinee—HAMLET.

MICH.-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.

JOHN B. GOUGH

Will deliver his last lecture in Chicago at the Michigan-av. Baptist Church, on Thursday evening, March 27. Subject: CIRCUMSTANCES. (Organ Overture by Mr. L. V. Flagler.)

This Lecture will be for the benefit of the WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT of the HAHNEMANN (late the Scammon) HOSPITAL.

Tickets, 50 cts.; Reserved Seats, 75 cts.; for sale on and after Monday, at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av., and at Halsey Bros.' Pharmacy, 72 State-st.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels

AN ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME.

Production of the laughable Burlesque by J. R. Kemble, entitled

JULIUS SNEEZER.

MACKIN and WILSON in two acts. New Vocal Quartette. The Three Bees. Good Morning.
Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Monday, March 24, 1873,

Last nights of the unprecedented success of Bartley Campbell's Society Comedy,

PERIL;

Or, LOVE AT LONG BRANCH

With the best Company in America. The Scenic Effects and Appointments the marvel of the age.

In rehearsal—FATE and THE GENTLE SAVAGE.

HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE,

Corner Harrison and Halsted-sts.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

And Literary Entertainment, under the direction of Mr. S. H. Rhys, on this evening, March 25. Mr. James Sims, of Joliet, and Mr. A. Robertson, of Chicago, will compete in dancing the Highland Fling and Sword Dance (in full Highland costume) for a silver cup, presented by Mr. S. H. Rhys.

Admission, 50c; children, 25c. Concert at 8 o'clock.

The Knabe Concert Grand Piano will be used on this occasion, Julius Bauer & Co., Agents, 290, 292, 294 and 296 Wabash-av.

UNION PARK BAPTIST CHURCH,

Corner Paulina and Washington-sts.

CONCERT,

Tuesday Evening, March 25, 1873,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

ORGAN CLIQUE,

Commencing at 7:45 p. m. TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of SMITH, CLEARY & ENRIGHT having been dissolved on the 17th inst. by limitation, I have this day associated myself in business with Messrs. Weadley & Dennehy, Wholesale Wines and Liquors, 254 and 256 South Water-st., under the firm name of WEADLEY, DENNEHY & CLEARY. JAMES M. CLEARY.

COPARTNERSHIP.

CHICAGO, March 25, 1873.

We have this day associated with us in business Mr. James M. Cleary, of the late firm of Smith, Cleary & Enright, under the firm name of WEADLEY, DENNEHY & CLEARY. WEADLEY & DENNEHY.

MACHINERY.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,

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HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,

With Harris' Patented Improvements. Send for Circulars.

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DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

183 South Clark-st., Chicago, the longest engaged and most successful physician in Chicago in his specialty. May be confidentially consulted in all chronic, sexual, and urinary diseases, both sexes. Particular attention to old and complicated cases. Female diseases treated with success. Send stamp for Medical Treatise.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases.

DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

DR. STONE,

Confidential Physician, 112 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

(A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and "Special Diseases," of both sexes, at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. No mercury used. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed. All "female difficulties" treated with safety and success. Circulars free.

Dr. TOWNSHEND,

183 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with safety and success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

Obstacles to Marriage.

Happy Relief for Young Men. Sent free in sealed letter envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington News: Senate Proceedings—New York Matters—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Advertisements.

SECOND PAGE—Town Officials: How These Irresponsible Gentlemen Manipulate the Taxes—Army Officers at the Capital—Suburban Notes—News Paragraphs—County Affairs—The LaCrosse Bridge Bill—The Illinois Farmers—North and South—The Railroad Question—McDonald, the Great Bank Forger—The Montreal Hotel Fire.

THIRD PAGE—Liability of Telegraph Companies: Supreme Court Decision—The Law Courts—Carswell's Absence—Council Meeting Last Evening.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Farmers' Fight; The New Liberal Party; The Salary-Grab—Notes and Opinion.

FIFTH PAGE—Washington Letter—Personal Items—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Railroad Time Table.

SEVENTH PAGE—A Home for Old People—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, Wanted, Board, Lodging, etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—Miscellaneous Telegrams—A California Tragedy—A Stricken Community—Auction Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Aimee Opera Troupe. "Les Cent Vierges."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "Richard III."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Peril; or, Love at Long Branch."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Frank Mayo. "Davy Crockett."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Wilder & Co.'s National Circus.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WHOLE TICKET, $22. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4685, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.—SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, Schenck's Mandrake Pills, are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Frequently, medicines that stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient. They lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder-blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware, the lungs are a mass of sores and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a billious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These medicines are prepared only by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
Northeast corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia.
And are for sale by all druggists and dealers.
Wholesale Agent, JOHN F. HENRY, Nos. 8 and 9 College-place, New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, March 25, 1873.

Clayton's case comes before the Senate, now that Caldwell has taken himself out of the way. The resolution to be debated declares that the charges against him are not sustained.

Bradlaugh, the English Republican, is about to visit this country, to study at first hand the institutions which he has so long upheld as a model for British imitation.

Some of the parties concerned in the California diamond swindles are paying heavily for their part of the fraud. A suit was begun some time ago, in a Kentucky court, against two of these persons, for $350,000 damages, and they consented yesterday to pay $150,000 to get rid of the prosecution.

The Kewanee (Ill.) *Independent* notices with satisfaction a recent large reduction in freight rates on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad from that place to Chicago. The *Independent* justly observes that if the taxes on iron and steel were repealed, a still further reduction could be made, and that this is "the only permanent and real remedy" for the evils now complained of.

The Hon. Milton H. Pettit, Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin, who died day before yesterday, has been a citizen of Wisconsin since the year 1846, in which he came to that State from Onondaga County, New York. His political career began with his election as a member of the City Council of Kenosha, in 1859. Two years later he was chosen Mayor, an office to which he was thrice re-elected. He was made a State Senator in 1869, and in 1871 was elected Lieutenant-Governor.

Theoretically, Porto Rican slavery ceases at once; but, in fact, the freedmen must remain on the island and in service for three years. Their political rights as Spanish citizens do not become vested until five years have elapsed. The Spanish Cortes dissolved immediately after the passage of the act of abolition. Senator Morton has introduced into the Senate a resolution congratulating the Spanish Republic upon its action, which gives new assurance of its regard for the equal rights of all men, and is an omen of its perpetuity.

Senator Caldwell has resigned, doubtless overcome by the "Satanic malignity," "the false swearing," "the wicked conspiracy," of which he spoke so eloquently in his written defense ten days ago. Logan's and Carpenter's speeches in his behalf were made for no value received. After the resignation had been presented, Senator Morton, who was charged to the muzzle with replies to Caldwell's adherents, was asked what he meant to do, and was constrained to admit that, as the Senate could not expel a man who was not a Senator, he could do nothing. Another disappointed man was Senator Fenton, who was ready with a speech which can now never be delivered.

Mayor Medill warmly approves the suggestion of the Police Commissioners that drinking-saloons in this city be shut at 11 o'clock every night. In presenting the communication of the Commissioners asking that an ordinance to that effect be passed by the Council, the Mayor states that four-fifths of the saloons are shut voluntarily by that hour, and that those which remain open during the midnight hours are the resorts of criminals or improvident workingmen. He quotes the example of England and Germany, where tippling-houses are closed about 9 p. m., and urges the Common Council to enact some similar regulation.

Before its last adjournment, the Missouri Legislature received a memorial from the McEnery Government of Louisiana reciting the ills and oppressions they have to bear from the Kellogg usurpation. The memorial does not seemed to have asked any specific action, and if the memorialists hoped their statement of grievances would call forth some some expression of sympathy from the Missouri Liberals, or some censure of their oppressors, they were disappointed, as nothing was done by the Legislature beyond receiving the address.

The Rt. Rev. John Sandford, who died yesterday, was an eminent clergyman of the Church of England, and belonged to a family which has taken a high rank in the Church and in classical literature. His father was Bishop of Edinburgh, and his brother was a distinguished Greek scholar. He held, besides important Church offices, the position of Bampton Lecturer at Oxford, and in 1864 was made one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for revising the forms of clerical subscription. His published works are the memoirs of his father, "Vox Cordis; or, Breathings of the Heart," a manual of devotions, "Parochialia," "Bampton Lecture for 1861," "The Church at Home," besides a number of miscellaneous Charges and Sermons. Up to the time of his fatal sickness, Archdeacon Sandford was an active member of the Lower House of Convocation.

Mr. S. L. M. Barlow's testimony in the Erie investigation verifies the evidence given a few days ago by O'Doherty and others. These disclosures deprive Gen. Sickles' agency in the "reform" of the Erie Directory of much of that moral sublimity which was claimed for it at the time. The price of the reform was nearly $500,000. Of this, about $300,000 was paid by the Reformers, who wanted to get into the Directory, to the rogues who were in, as an inducement to them to give way to more honest men. The different Directors received sums varying from $20,000 to $67,500 for their resignations. They had at first put their figure as high as a million and a half, but Gen. Sickles beat them down to $300,000. His reward was the consciousness of having achieved a great reform and a fee of $75,000. Another of these Erie reformers was Marshal G. H. Sharpe, who has been recently appointed Surveyor of New York. He pocketed $1,200 as fees.

The Chicago produce markets were generally stronger yesterday. Mess pork was quiet and 10c per brl higher, closing at $14.50@14.55 cash, and $14.80@14.85 seller May. Lard was in fair demand, and 5c per 100 lbs higher, at $7.85@7.90 cash, and $8.05 seller May. Meats were quiet and firm at 4⅞@5c for shoulders; 7⅛@7¼c for short ribs; 7½c for short clear, and 10@12c for sweet pickled hams. Lake freights were quiet and 1c higher, at 15c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet and steady at 86½c per gallon. Flour was more active and firm. Wheat was more active and 1¼@1½c higher, closing at $1.21@1.21½ cash, and $1.25⅝ seller May. Corn was more active and ½c higher, closing at 31⅝@33¾c cash, and 35½c seller May. Oats were quiet and firm at 26@26⅛c cash, and 29¼@29⅜c seller May. Rye was more active and firmer at 64@65½c for No. 2. Barley was less active and closed 4c higher, at 79⅝c for regular No. 2, or seller April. Live hogs were active and strong, with sales at an extreme range of $4.80@5.40. The cattle market was steady. Sheep were unchanged.

THE FARMERS' FIGHT.

At a meeting of the farmers of Kane, DuPage, and Cook Counties, held in Elgin, on Saturday, Mr. Bishop said that "when monopolists tried to steal his farm he proposed to fight." It may be questioned whether, in all the public agitation of the railroad question, there has been so perspicuous and forcible a statement of the farmers' position. It tells the whole story of the wrongs which the farmers believe that they have suffered at the hands of the railroad corporations. It is a succinct recapitulation of the growth of these wrongs, and it is a final declaration of resistance which, we have no doubt, will be executed to the last extremity. When a railroad absorbs all that a farm produces, leaving to the farmer nothing but a pair of brogans for his year's labor and his investment and risks, it practically takes possession of his farm. Whatever may have been the reasons, and railroad charges are among the reasons, though perhaps not the most potent of them, it is a fact that many of the farms during the past year have not paid 1 per cent on the capital invested in them. There is but a very small margin, then, to go on before the farm is gone. On the one hand, the farmer finds an exaction of an outrageous percentage of his earnings in the form of a protective tariff on every article of clothing for his family and on every implement which he uses in tilling the ground, and in the salt and lumber he uses, which he contributes as a bonus to other monopolists. On the other hand, he finds the railroad monopolists taking from him the very profits out of which he hoped to satisfy the demands of the tariff leeches. What, then, is left of Mr. Bishop's farm? He is right in declaring that the monopolists are stealing it from him. It is only a question of time when it will all be gone. Mr. Bishop foresees this, and of course he will fight. And so will all the other farmers fight, and fight hard. They have commenced it already. Their first attacks are on the railroad monopolists, for their share in the plunder is obvious. The rest will come by and by. If the railroad men don't believe that this fight will be sustained a l'outrance, so much the worse for them.

The argument of the railroads—at least of those that earn dividends at all—is, that they must keep up their annual profits, and declare their dividends. The answer is that which Dr. Johnson made to the dead-beat who claimed that he must live. The necessity does not appear. It is proper and highly desirable that the railroads should declare dividends when the condition of the country will enable them to do so; that is, when their customers are earning anything to pay dividends with. But it is neither desirable nor proper that they should make a profit out of the farmers, and while the latter cannot pay their taxes or send their children to school. When times are prosperous, when the demand is active, and when farmers can sell their produce at prices which enable them to make a living profit, no complaint is heard that the railroads are doing as well. The farmers do not demand that the railroads shall give up all their profits to their benefit, and, if they did, neither the railroads nor any other class in the community would listen to them. But they do demand, and they clearly have a right to demand, that the railroads shall share with them the burdens of an unprofitable season. The railroad and the farming interests are mutually dependent. If it were not for the great rich farms throughout the Northwest, and the produce which they furnish for transportation, we should have no such railroad system as we now have; and if it were not for the railroads we would not have the immense and richly-cultivated farms we now have. The benefits are mutual, and so must be the trials and losses. The railroads dare not say to the farmers: "If your business is not profitable, quit it." If they did, and the farmers should act upon the advice, the railroads would simultaneously find their occupation gone. The justice of the case, therefore, demands that the railroads should put down their rates when a bad year comes. They must divide the misfortune with the farmers. Instead of the railroads making 8 or 10 per cent, and the farmers losing money, each should earn 4 per cent, each economize, and each make the best of the temporary embarrassment. The railroads blindly and persistently refuse to do this,—persistently, because they think they have the power (they are now finding out their mistake), and blindly, because they fail to see the logical consequences of their course. If they continue the fight, they will surrender at last under worse conditions than they can obtain now by treaty.

The Supreme Court has distinctly declared that railroad rates must be fair and reasonable, and that there must be no unjust discrimination. We have already discussed the latter point; the former is equally imperative. The Legislature is preparing a statute to enforce the law of reasonable rates. The Railroad and Warehouse Commission will be entrusted with the prosecution of the railroads who refuse to conform to it, and they will infallibly do their duty in this regard. They dare not do otherwise if they would. The reasonableness or unreasonableness of railroad rates will be determined by a court and jury, and it is safe to predict that the finding of a jury, in the present state of the public mind, will not lean to the side of the railroads. The Supreme Court of this State, or of the United States, will never reverse a jury verdict made upon competent evidence and in conformity to the law. This is the line of battle in which the fight against the railroads will be made, and it is of such strong, strategic points, and of such formidable numbers, that the railroads will be badly thrashed in the end, if they allow an actual engagement to take place. If it comes to this, it is probable that they will be punished worse than they ought to be. The fight of the farmers will be sustained by the strong arm of the State Government and the strong box of the State Treasury. If the railroads exercise good judgment, they will "come down," and, in such case, the terms will not probably be any worse than taking their share of the common misfortune of these hard times.

THE NEW LIBERAL PARTY.

The current intelligence from every part of the country shows that the people are arousing themselves as if from a long sleep, and preparing to check the torrent of corruptions and abuses of power which has been gathering headway for the past few years before it assumes such proportions that resistance to it will be of no avail. The railroads and their oppressive monopolies, the open defiance of law by the criminal classes, the burdens and exactions of protective tariffs, the corruptions of officials in political life, the frauds and defalcations of State officers, North and South, the startling increase of extravagance, immorality, and disregard for life and reputation, the reckless squandering of the public funds, and the criminal use of money to influence legislation, have finally reached that point where they have become intolerable. The people have at last arrived at the conclusion that they must break down this shameless system of public and private profligacy or it will break them down and sap the very foundations of Republican government.

In order to successfully accomplish this great movement, however, the people must be as thoroughly organized as their opponents. Fugitive efforts, here and there, by local organizations, will avail nothing against the powerful influences of the old party combinations and the opposition which they can bring to bear with money, and patronage, and experience. The people must act in concert and present a united front to their opponents. They must organize themselves into a party and act under party discipline, led by honest and competent leaders. Any other course of action will result in defeat. As in the fable, the solid bundle of rods cannot be broken, while each separately is easily snapped.

"But," the conservative man says, "there are parties already in existence. Why form a new one?" The answer is a simple one. The Republican party is the party under whose auspices these corruptions have been fostered and practised. A year ago, the Republican party issued a platform at Philadelphia full of loud-sounding promises to check corruptions and introduce reforms in the administration of government. How have the promises been kept? Never before has there been a year so fruitful in corruption; never has there been a year in which so little real reform has been accomplished. Congress has mainly occupied itself in the investigations of the most shameless and undeniable cases of bribery, fraud, and corruption, and, after showing itself incompetent or unwilling to punish them, closed its session by a deliberate robbery of the United States Treasury in voting itself back pay, after voting an annual increase of expenditure to the amount of millions. The Republican party has, therefore, publicly proclaimed its inability to perform what it promised, being itself too far sunk in corruptions to be capable of throwing them off.

The Democratic party offers still fewer inducements to the people. The people have no confidence in it. Its past record has not been such as to commend it. Its present condition is one of hopeless inefficiency. It is in that stage of dry rot which crumbles at every blow. With every advantage in its favor, it is incompetent to achieve a success. The recent election in New Hampshire has shown that it is a mere shell, whose kernel was long ago shrivelled away. In that State, it had the prestige of past victories in its favor. It had the advantage of a vote so close that the slightest effort would have turned the scale in its favor. It had the shameful developments of the Credit Mobilier and the long record of Republican corruption with which to go before the people, who were already burning with indignation, and ready for any change which would guarantee them an honest government and incorruptible legislators. With such advantages as these in its favor, and opponents who were already demoralized by the exposures which had been made, their majority should have counted by thousands. Instead of that, the Republicans elected four of the five Counsellors, nine of the twelve State Senators, at least fifty-two majority in the House, thus insuring a Republican Governor, and two of the three members of Congress. The Democratic party, in fact, was so disorganized that, even with every advantage in its favor, it could not hold the ground which it had previously occupied, and was defeated with greater loss than ever before. If the Democratic party, with every advantage on its side, and in one of its strongholds, could not achieve a success, what hope is there for it elsewhere, where it must fight at a disadvantage? Is any further argument needed to convince the leaders of that party that the organization to which they cling so tenaciously has no life in it—that the vital essence long ago departed from it—that it is incapable of motion, action, or effort of any kind—that, in fact, they are only galvanizing a dead body into an artificial show of life?

Neither the Republican nor the Democratic party being able to check corruption, it follows that this work must be accomplished by a new party. The Democratic leaders of Indiana have at last recognized the necessities of the situation, and have concluded to abandon their old organization, and organize a new liberal party on the living issues of the day. That is the first step toward success, and its influence, coming from Indiana, must tend to convince Democratic leaders elsewhere of the futility of longer attempting to maintain the Democratic organization, as well as of the folly of expecting to be successful, working under a dual organization, as at the last general election. "A new liberal party, based upon the living issues of the day," is the only party which can successfully contend with the evils of the day, and overcome them. That new liberal party will embrace all the honest men of the old parties. It will be the party of the people organized together against monopolies, against abuses of power, against corruptions and frauds in office, and in favor of immediate reform in the administration of the Government. The Democratic party of Indiana have set a noble example in abandoning their old organization, and burying the old threadbare issues out of sight. It is the only way in which reforms can be made. It is an example which the Democrats of New Hampshire can now well afford to contemplate and follow. It is a concession made in the interests of honesty, economy, and public probity, and it will commend itself to all who desire to see the Government administered upon a true Republican basis.

THE SALARY-GRAB.

The passage by Congress of the increased-salary bill has provoked more popular indignation than any other legislation since the Kansas-Nebraska bill twenty years ago. It meets with universal dissent. Its retroactive operation stamps it in the popular judgment as a deliberate robbery. Fifty years ago, Congress attempted a like robbery, voting to the members a salary of $1,500 a year. The public indignation was so universal that the people at the next election rejected nearly every member who voted for or received the advanced pay, and the act was immediately repealed. The compensation of $8 per day continued from that time until a few years ago, when it was changed to $5,000 a year. The late Congress advanced it to $7,500, dating the advance two years back, and also doubled the salary of the President, and largely increased those of the Cabinet. The reason, and the only reason, given for this act is, that members cannot afford to live in Washington at $5,000 salary, and an average of $1,000 each additional for mileage. How has it been in the past? Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, Thomas H. Benton, Edward Everett, John Davis, Silas Wright, James Buchanan, William H. Seward, Millard Fillmore, Martin Van Buren, Stephen A. Douglas, Lewis Cass, George Evans, Reverdy Johnson, Rufus Choate, Salmon P. Chase, and John Quincy Adams, all of whom were above personal reproach, all lived at Washington, receiving no other compensation for their services in Congress than $8 per day, for an average of 150 days each year. None of these statesmen found it impossible to live at Washington. It did not follow in those days that every man elected representative to Congress should rent a mansion at $5,000 a year, and live after the manner of royalty. These statesmen lived within reasonable limits. They did not give weekly entertainments costing from $2,000 to $3,000 each, and yet the society of their day was of as high a standard, intellectually, morally, and in every other sense, as at present. We admit that the cost of living has advanced since the war, and that comfortable board at Washington now costs more per week than it did in 1860. But, ten years ago, Congress increased the salaries to $5,000, exclusive of mileage, being four times as great as it was in 1860. In his defense of this recent robbery, Mr. Banks claimed that a man elected to Congress should take his wife and family with him to the Capital, and that he should be paid a salary equal to the proper maintenance and support of that family; and there is the true explanation of the reason why members cannot live on their $5,000 and mileage. There has of late years entered Congress a class of Senators and Representatives whose only qualification for the office has been their great wealth; there has also entered Congress another class who have done so to make wealth by the abuse of their station. These two classes, accustomed all their lives to comparative social obscurity at home, have sought to purchase distinction by a display of their wealth, by their extravagant entertainments, their extravagance in dress, and their general profuseness of expenditure. All these people have purchased costly establishments, furnished them in the most extravagant manner, give entertainments conspicuous for their costliness, maintain their carriages and livery, and spend more money in one year for wine than would maintain a score of such Congressmen as Clay, Benton, Calhoun, Everett, and the men of the ante-war period. Senators and Representatives who can afford to pay $50,000 for a seat in Congress do not expect to live on $5,000 a year. Mrs. A, Mrs. B, and Mrs. C, the wives of Senators and Representatives, consider themselves just as good socially as Mrs. D, who gives thousand-dollar dinners, and five thousand-dollar balls; and Mrs. A, B, and C are not going to accept invitations all the year round without giving some in return; and, therefore, the extravagance begun by the vulgar rich, and kept up by the men within the bar who sell legislation, accept loans and bribes, is adopted by the whole Congressional circle. Mrs. A, who has dined and danced at the houses of all these rich Senators and Representatives, must give return entertainments. For all these there is a vast outlay for dress and for house-room, which, otherwise, would be unnecessary; and thus it is that the average Congressman with his family resident at Washington finds that his salary is too small; and that, even with an occasional help from the lobby, he is unable to pay his way. The course of Washington society is its imitative extravagance. There are some notable exceptions. Mr. Henry Wilson has always boarded at a moderate hotel; and Mr. Boutwell, both as a Congressman and as a Cabinet officer, has avoided all ostentatious display.

The mistake which the average Congressman makes is in supposing that the public shall be taxed to enable him to live at Washington on terms of extravagant rivalry with a Senator who has a private income of $100,000 a year. In the attempt to imitate the vulgar expenditure of others, the member has to expend his entire salary and more, and is reduced to that pecuniary weakness where suggestions of Credit Mobilier stock or offers from the lobby lose their disgraceful import. It was never intended that holding office under the United States should be a matter of profit. The original design of the American Constitution was, that members of Congress and Executive officers should receive as their sole compensation a sum equal to their unavoidable expenditure. It was never intended to pay them for services. It was intended that they should have a sufficient compensation to cover all the actual outlay to which they might be put. It was not intended to pay Senator A a sum sufficient to enable him to give five balls each year, and twenty-four grand dinners, and thirty-two matinee receptions. If a Senator went to this expense, it was intended that he should pay for it out of his own pocket. It was never intended that each other Senator and Representative should have an allowance sufficient to enable him and his family to attend Senator A's entertainments, and to give others in return. In short, this is a Republican government, in which the public servant is to receive a fair compensation for the time given to public duties, and no more, and in which if he seek notoriety and fame for extravagant expenditure, he must do it at his own and not at the public cost. The following resolution, adopted at a recent meeting of farmers in this State, places this transaction in its true light:

> *Resolved*, That the recent action of Congress, increasing the salaries of a portion of the officers of the General Government, is a dangerous departure from the simplicity and economy practised by the fathers of our Republic in the administration of the Government, and that, in view of our large national debt, and the amount of interest we must and will pay upon it till liquidated, and the embarrassed condition of the great mass of the people dependent directly or indirectly upon agriculture for their pecuniary success in life, by reason of the low prices they receive for the products of their labor and capital, such legislation shows an alarming tendency toward establishing a purse-proud, office-holding aristocracy, to rule for its own benefit a nation of meek and submissive serfs; and, whether such a result was or was not contemplated by the supporters of said measure, we fail to perceive even an excuse for its existence, and therefore demand its unconditional repeal.

That resolution tells the whole story, and at the same time suggests the true remedy. Let the action of the last Congress be repealed. The repeal, it is true, cannot reach the increased salary of the President during the next four years, but it can reach the pay of the 360 members of Congress, and this demand for repeal will be continued in such terms until it is determined whether Congress is so far above the people that representatives are no longer responsible.

The hearing of the case of the Transcontinental Railway (Gen. Fremont's) was commenced in the Police Correctionelle Court in Paris in the beginning of the present month. At latest accounts, two witnesses had been examined, and the Government exhibited some interesting memoranda in its possession. One of the witnesses was M. Lissignol, a mining engineer, and the other M. Gauldree Boileau, who, it appears, is a brother-in-law of Gen. Fremont. Both gentlemen claim to have been deceived in the matter, and throw the blame of all their transactions on Gen. Fremont. M. Gauldree Boileau gives an evidence of his good faith by bringing back from Lima, where he had been residing as Minister Plenipotentiary, the sum of 766,000 francs, which he claims to have received from Gen. Fremont in settlement of some private family affairs, but which he subsequently ascertained to have been Company funds. He further testifies that Gen. Fremont earnestly advised him to retain the money. In the course of the examination, a memorandum-book, similar in character and design to that of Oakes Ames', was produced, which showed an expenditure, in eight separate items, of 219,500 francs, "*pour admission a la cote.*" This amount represented various sums paid to invididuals, who were represented by initials, for procuring the quotation of the stock on the Paris Bourse. None of the accused persons present would reveal the names of the persons whom the initials represented. It was also proved that a false and fraudulent affidavit had been procured representing that the stock was regularly quoted on the New York Board. A sum of 200,000 francs was shown to have been expended on the Paris press, and even the *Journal Officiel* had been retained in the interests of the Company. One gentleman had prepared a pamphlet which might have proved "inconvenient" to the Company, and a M. Paradis, one of the Company's agents, paid 1,000 francs for the manuscript, and destroyed it. It is certainly significant that Gen. Fremont fails to put in an appearance at the Paris trial, while those who are accused with him are throwing all the blame upon his shoulders. Either Gen. Fremont has not the pluck of Oakes Ames, or he has not the same confidence in a French court that Ames had in the American Congress.

It is reported that, during the Senate discussion on the nomination of Casey, for Collector of the Port of New Orleans, several of the opposition Senators left the chamber before the vote was taken, on the ground that it was not their fight, and that they were not responsible if the President appointed unfit men to office. In one sense the point was well made; in another, not. It is the duty of every Senator, whether acting with the Administration or against it, to record his vote and use his influence against the confirmation of a man who is notoriously unfit for the place for which he has been named. On the other hand, the responsibility is certainly on the party so completely in the majority as the President's party is in the Senate. The confirmation of Casey indicates that the Administration caucus conceive it to be their function to confirm whomsoever the President sees fit to nominate, regardless of his previous character, his qualifications for office, or the sentiment of the people. In this, they share the responsibility with the President and really fix it upon the party which they represent. The power of confirmation or rejection was clearly placed in the hands of the Senate to correct the President's mistakes or to check any palpable abuse of the appointing power. In the instance of Casey's appointment, his unfitness was a matter of Congressional record and public notoriety. The result shows that there is but little protection in the confirming power as it is construed by the majority party in the Senate to-day.

A select committee has been appointed in the Canadian House of Commons to take into consideration the most direct route for mails and passengers between Canada and Europe. The member who offered the resolution of reference, in his speech, stated that the approaching completion of the Intercolonial Railroad would speedily render it possible to establish a shorter route than that now in use. According to official reports, the distance between Valentia, Ireland, and Cape Race, Newfoundland, the two nearest points, is but 1,600 miles, about 100 hours' travel, and from Valentia to London about sixteen hours more. Steam navigation to a gulf port and a railway to connect with the Intercolonial would add but sixteen hours more to the journey from Montreal and twelve from Quebec. It will be perceived, therefore, that the ocean voyage itself would be reduced to about four days, provided the scheme is practicable; and, it is still further claimed, the most dangerous part of the journey would be avoided. The feeling both in Parliament and on the part of the press is to give the scheme a thorough investigation; and, unless some very serious obstacles stand in its way, to secure at once this new route which promises to reduce so materially the time and distance of the ocean voyage, and to add so much to the comfort and convenience of passengers and the general public.

The sudden promotion of Second-Lieut. Frederick Grant to a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and the displacement of Gen. Forsythe and reduction to his actual army rank of Major, to make room for the President's son, is causing considerable comment in the newspapers. The St. Louis *Democrat* naturally fails to see in it any exhibition of bad taste or injustice, and explains that "the President has nothing whatever to do with the transfer of his son to the staff of Gen. Sheridan," that "Gen. Sheridan has the right to select his own staff," and that he did this because "he saw an opportunity to favor the son of a man who had befriended him." *Per contra*, the St. Louis *Republican* says: "Frederick Grant's father is President of the United States. This trifling circumstance is the key to the whole business, and, if Forsythe were a revised and improved edition of Napoleon, he would be pushed out of any position which the President's son wanted. How could Brother Casey and Brother Cramer keep their fat offices to the exclusion of better men if their great kinsman did not recognize that his family had an inalienable right to the public crib?"

The statistics of the committal for life in our penitentiaries, upon which the New York *Nation* recently based an unanswerable argument in favor of capital punishment, are eloquently conclusive against the sentimentalists who are seeking to do away with hanging. The reports of the Auburn (N. Y.) Prison show that, from 1813 to 1868, out of 214 persons condemned for life, 134 were pardoned, 34 died from natural causes, 8 became insane, 2 committed suicide, and 10 were transferred to other prisons. In Massachusetts, 50 per cent of the life prisoners are pardoned; in Ohio, 40 per cent; and in Wisconsin, 33 per cent, and, as capital punishment is now abolished in the two latter States, the percentage will naturally be much larger in the future. Such facts as these should suggest to the sentimentalists that, before they clamor any longer against capital punishment, they should suggest some plan for securing imprisonment for life.

One of the most striking incidents of the Congressional salary-steal was the avidity with which the charitable, church, and public enterprises seized upon the apparent opportunity for grabbing some of the funds. One John S. Benson, the Secretary of the Society for the Completion of the Washington Monument, immediately addressed a circular to all the members of Congress, requesting contributions. From a few of them he received sums varying from $25 to $100; from others the answer that "it was not convenient;" from most of them no reply whatever. Then Mr. Benson heard that some of the members proposed to give the increase back to the United States, and he addressed another circular protesting against this disposition of the ill-gotten money, and inviting them to weigh the claims of the monument against those of the Government. An enterprising Church Committee in Marion, Virginia, also issued a circular representing that a few persons were making a noble effort to erect an Episcopal church in that neighborhood, and suggesting that the surplus steal should be appropriated to building churches in general, and the Marion church in particular. Several other letters and circulars of a similar import have found their way into the Treasury Department. They all forcibly illustrate one idea, and this is, that public money is regarded as a common fund to be seized whenever an opportunity presents itself, and by anybody who gets the first chance at it. Here is a general desire on the part of philanthropists, church-people, monument-builders, and those communities which lay particular claim to the virtue of disinterestedness to get their fingers into the misappropriated Government funds,—probably on the principle that "Charity covers covers a multitude of sins." It is this very idea, however, that there is no individual right of ownership in the Government, which is indirectly responsible for the defalcations, the waste of money, the subsidizing of all manner of schemes, the raising of salaries for past services, and every other species of fraud practised upon the Government. Put plainly, it is not regarded as very much of a crime to steal from the United States, not so much but that church and charitable societies are ready to avail themselves of the funds thus fraudulently obtained.

The Chaplain *pro tem.* for the Wisconsin Legislature created a decided sensation, on Wednesday last, by opening the Assembly with an invocation to the Almighty to put a stop to the practice of dancing in the Assembly Chamber. If David could dance before the Lord without rebuke, we do not see why the average Wisconsin legislator should be debarred the pleasure of shaking his heels now and then in the legislative halls, always provided he is a good dancer. If the Wisconsin legislator finds no worse employment for his spare time than dancing, he should be left alone. The people can well afford to let him dance and pay the fiddler also, rather than have him engaged in the corruptions and iniquities of some Legislatures, which do not dance at all.

The Joint High Commissioners of Delaware and New Jersey met a few days since in Philadelphia to settle the fishery dispute which has been rampant many years in those two Commonwealths. The Delaware Commissioners consented to ask the Legislature of their State to suspend the laws which are so obnoxious to New Jersey until New Jersey can find time to make arrangements for a permanent settlement of the controversy. As New Jersey commenced the quarrel she has had but little sympathy, and as the facts have been on the side of Delaware, the State is to be congratulated upon the prospect of regaining her rights and her shad.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Caldwell has resigned. Next!

—There were no additions yesterday to the list of Congressmen who do not receive.

—Ellis H. Roberts, the Utica (N. Y.) Congressman, sailed for Europe on Saturday. Some days ago Mr. Roberts' Utica *Herald* announced that himself and others were concerting to reimburse the United States Treasury "without ostentation." The Treasury acknowledges the receipt of $4,700 from New York, donor unknown. Is Mr. Roberts the man?

—Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, the Hartford (Ct.) Congressman, says of his own extra pay, in a *Courant* paragraph:

> He left the money to go back into the Treasury, as it will, with other unexpended balances, July 1, the close of the fiscal year. Nothing has been publicly said about the matter in this district, simply because nobody has asked him the question for publication. He recognizes the right of any constituent of any party, to know the facts, and intended to wait for such inquiry as anyone might choose to make.

—Jason B. Brown, of the Indiana Senate, the Democrat who "couldn't eat crow," and swallowed Morton, has been provided for as Secretary of the Territory of Wyoming, vice Herman Glafcke, who couldn't abide Delegate Jones in Congress. Glafcke helped to slaughter Jones in the last election, and Jones, with an expiring breath sent him this:

> H. Glafcke, Cheyenne, Wyo.: You were removed because you were in the Laramie Liberal Convention.
> W. T. JONES.

—Another division in the Canada House of Commons shows 93 for the Ministry, 68 against.

—The St. Louis municipal election occurs on Tuesday, April 1, and the rival tickets are:

	Democratic.	Republican.
Mayor	*Joseph Brown.	George Bain.
Comptroller	*Henry Kayser.	John H. Fiss.
Treasurer	Andrew Geisel,	D. C. Coleman.
Auditor	*Walter C. Carr,	Ed. L. Adreon.

*Present incumbents.

Mayor Brown was elected in 1871 by 10,944 votes to 8,910 for Edwin O. Stanard, and is an old resident, identified in the St. Louis navigation interests. George Bain is a flour merchant, a Scotchman by birth (naturalized Feb. 17, 1870), and is spoken of admiringly as one who "represents the youth and enthusiasm of St. Louis."

—The Cincinnati election of Mayor, etc., occurs on Monday, April 7; but the public mind is "all tore up" on the question of candidates.

—Youley (Republican), the Attorney-General of Arkansas, decides that State Treasury warrants are not receivable for taxes.

—Henry L. Palmer, of Milwaukee, will be elected County Judge, in April, probably without competition.

—Isaac W. Webster, of Kenosha, Wis., is supported for re-election as County Judge by Democrats and Liberal Republicans, without the formality of a Convention.

—Shubael F. White, of Ludington, has been nominated for Judge in the new Nineteenth Circuit of Michigan.

—For Governor of Virginia, election next November, the names most talked of are: Republicans—Senator John F. Lewis, of Port Republic; Robert W. Hughes, of Abingdon, United States District Attorney; Gen. W. C. Wickham, of Richmond, ex-Confederate, now Vice President of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. On the other side are named James L. Kemper, James A. Walker, John Goode, Jr., Robert E. Lee, Jr., and Robert E. Withers.

—Gen. Benjamin F. Kelly, of West Virginia, was the first high officer of Virginia Volunteers in the Union Army, in 1861, and has ever been one of the most influential Republicans in the State. He ventured to hold the opinion that Boreman was not the right man in the Senate, and has lost the office of Revenue Collector. That opinion was "treason," as bad as to have voted for Greeley.

—Thomas A. Spence, a Maryland Eastern Shore Democrat who "couldn't eat crow," last year, is now Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

—The Baltimore *American* has done much work for the Administration; but the editor, Mr. Fulton, is not personally an admirer of Mr. Creswell. Every one of Mr. Fulton's friends have been cleaned out of the Baltimore Custom House. The *American* innocently says:

> We had entertained an earnest hope that the Civil Service rules would have been applied to Baltimore, as they are being applied in other sections of the country.

—It will of course be gratifying to the country to know that the Constitution has been preserved inviolate during this trying ordeal, and to Mr. Caldwell to think that his money has not been spent in vain. But poor Pomeroy must feel that he is the most injured of mortals, when he contemplates Caldwell's luck in comparison with his own.—*Buffalo Express (Administration).*

—If it could be established that, though the prodigal use of money might buy a Legislature, it could not buy a seat in the Senate, the system of corruption would receive a deadly blow.—*Albany Journal (Administration).*

—The Massachusetts Legislature, which has just refused to rescind the resolution of censure against Mr. Sumner, also refused, on Friday, to entertain a resolution for the censure of those Congressmen who supported the retroactive salary bill. This is the Massachusetts that needed no eulogy from Webster's lips. "There she stands! Look at her."—*Hartford Courant (Administration).*

A swindle of the most gigantic dimensions is being persistently pushed at Harrisburg, and the adjournment of the Legislature is to be postponed in order that the people of the State may be robbed of $2,652,000 with interest for twenty years. The bill now before the Legislature cannot be passed by honest means.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

—The political acts of Congress are the acts of the Republican party; for them that party is responsible; it could defeat them if it would; it had the power and would not use it; its President could have stopped the steal, but would not; and the Republican party cannot evade the responsibility.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Argus.*

—The manner in which the Credit Mobilierites escaped expulsion from the House of Representatives, has not received the attention to which it is entitled. It will be remembered that a resolution of censure was substituted for the resolution of expulsion; and that the censure was held by the condemned, as well as by the country, to be meaningless, and to amount to acquittal. The substantial acquittal was carried by a vote of 115 to 108, and the political complexion was as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Total.
For acquittal	74	41	115
Against	47	61	108
Majorities	27	20	7

Out of the 121 Republicans voting, a majority of 27 was cast in favor of substantial acquittal; and out of 102 Democrats, a majority of 20 was given in favor of expulsion.—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

—South Bend, Ind., judging from recent events, must be a place of resort for men whose consciences are of such a tough nature that they cannot recognize any material difference between a truth and a lie.—*Clinton (Ill.) Register.*

—The other day in the Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature, a member, while making a brief speech on the question of a recess, or an adjournment sine die, introduced a new illustration of the misfortune of overcropping one's self, which is likely to have a run elsewhere than in the member's own county. Referring to the work of the General Assembly, on the revision of the statutes, he said: "Mr. Speaker, this Legislature has not only drawn the elephant in the lottery, but, sir, we have laid off more land than we can well cultivate. In fact, sir, I may say *we have bitten off more than we can chew.*"

—The Hon. Mark H. Dunnell directs our attention to an article in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which shows that the Democrats of the House outdid the Republicans in voting for and dodging the Congressional grab, as if this fact palliated the outrage, or would be accepted by us as an excuse therefor. We do not so regard it. We denounced James Brooks, the only Democrat caught in the Credit Mobilier net, and demanded his expulsion, and we heartily condemn the Democrats who voted for the salary steal. The Republicans might have defeated it, and they did not. The Democrats might have defeated, and they did not. Let Republicans and Democrats alike own the fact with shame, and visit upon the plunderers, be they Democrats or Republicans, the punishment they so richly merit.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

WASHINGTON.

What Has Been Spent Upon the National Capital.

Government Gives It Three Millions—It Expends Ten Millions.

The Building of the City—Now and Then—A Retrospect.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1873.

While Congress has been sitting, there has been no time to notice the extraordinary hold the newly-energized Municipal Government here has obtained upon Congress and the Executive.

THE APPROPRIATIONS

to the city, directly and indirectly, are greater than they have ever been in its history,—far greater than when the place was first pitched here. They amount to about $3,000,000 direct this year, and nearly $2,000,000 more for public edifices. The Capitol edifice itself gets a snubbing, the architect being a shy man, who had not learned the art of lobbying, and could only state the necessity of repairs at least. But the great new renaissance building for the State, War, and Navy Departments has received a lift which will cover it with stone-cutters as soon as spring opens; a new statue of Gen. Thomas is ordered, to cost $40,000; and the Farragut statue is taken out of the hands of the artists of the lobby. In two years from this period, there will be six colossal statues in the streets of this city,—five of them equestrian,—Washington, Jackson, Scott, Grant, Thomas, and Farragut, besides out-of-door statues of Lincoln, Scott, and Washington. The old City Hall has passed wholly into the possession of the United States, and with the proceeds, and a diversion of city funds, a new Hotel de Ville will be erected in front of the great new market-house, which has cost $300,000. Several new street-railways are authorized, and the building-permits applied for or granted show an extraordinary advance in construction, much of which is of a villa character in the suburbs. In May, the whole line of the Baltimore & Potomac Road will be opened, as well as the new Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio. And the Municipal Government has spent $8,300,000 in about eighteen months, according to its own report, and its opponents say $14,000,000, assessed upon nearly the full valuation of property.

POINTS.

The enormous aqueduct which runs eighteen miles, through eleven tunnels and over six bridges, is at last completed and connected with the city, at a total cost of about $6,000,000. Five bridges of the most durable character, probably good for the next quarter of a century, span Rock Creek. One hundred and twenty miles of water-main are now in use in this District, of which twelve miles have been raised or lowered to the new grades; and 530 fire-plugs, 255 public hydrants, and many drinking-fountains carry off the 31,000,000 gallons used every twenty-four hours in this Capital, which is but 20,000,000 less than all Paris gets from its government.

The amount of paving done in the past sixteen months is almost incredible in view of the former slow and conservative progress of the city. Ninety-three miles of brick and concrete sidewalks, and 115 miles of concrete, wood, round-block, graveled, cobblestone, Macadam, or Belgian block street, have been laid. Add to this seventy miles of tile-sewer, and eight miles of brick main sewerage through which a buggy can be driven with ease, and the obliteration of the old Tiber Creek and Canal by one of the largest sewers in the world, in diameter from 20 to 30 feet, and you will see that old Washington is no more. The landmarks have perished from the eye. And the names of the streets are also to be changed,—those running from north to south to be numbered from First to Sixtieth, instead of First street West, Second street East, etc.; and those running from east to west are to be no longer lettered A, B, C, D, etc., but named, alphabetically, Adams, Benton, Clay, Douglas, etc., on one side, and Anderson, Bainbridge, Chauncey, Decatur, etc., on the other.

The Board of Public Works claim that, between 1802–'72, the Federal Government has spent but $1,821,288 on the streets of the Capital, while the municipality spent upon the same $13,921,767; adding Georgetown's expenditure, $2,000,000 more.

Before the British burned the public buildings, Government spent here $1,214,292. After 1814 and up to 1830, the Government spent $2,014,000 on the public edifices.

At this point, it may not be a dull matter to recount the early trials of the site and its builders.

BUILDING THE CITY—1790-1860.

The American Capital is the only seat of government of a first-class power which was a thought and performance of the Government itself. It used to be called, in the Madisonian era, "the only virgin Capital in the world."

St. Petersburg was the thought of an Emperor, but the Capital of Russia long afterward remained at Moscow, and Peter the Great said that he designed St. Petersburg to be only "a window looking out into Europe."

Washington City was designed to be not merely a window, but a whole inhabitancy in fee simple for the deliberations of Congress, and they were to exercise exclusive legislation over it. So the Constitutional Convention ordained; and, in less than seven weeks after the thirteenth State ratified the Constitution, the place of the Capital was designated by Congress to be the Potomac River. In six months more, the precise territory on the Potomac was defined, under the personal eye of Washington.

THE MOTIVE OF BUILDING

an entirely new city for the Federal seat was not arbitrary, like Peter the Great's will with St. Petersburg, nor fanciful, like that of the founder of Versailles. It was, like many of our institutions, an act of reflection suggested by such harsh experience as once drove the Papal head from Rome to Avignon, and, in our day, has withdrawn the French Government from Paris to Versailles. Four years before the Constitution was made, Congress, while sitting at Philadelphia,—the largest city in the States,—had been grossly insulted by some of the unpaid troops of the Revolutionary War, and the Pennsylvania authorities showed it no protection. Congress, with commendable dignity, withdrew to Princeton, and there, in the collegiate halls, Eldridge Gerry, of Massachusetts (whose remains now lie in the Congressional Cemetery of Washington), moved that the buildings for the use of Congress be erected either on the Delaware or the Potomac.

THE STATE OF MARYLAND

was an early applicant for the permanent seat of the Government, and, after the result at Philadelphia, hastened to offer Congress its Capitol edifice and other accommodations at Annapolis. Congress accepted the invitation, and therefore it was at Annapolis that Washington surrendered his commission, in the presence of that body. The career of Congress at Annapolis—which was a very perfect, tidy, and pretty miniature city—left a good impression upon the members for years afterwards, and was probably not without its influence in making Maryland soil the future Federal District. The growing "Baltimore Town," which was the first place in America, after the revolution, to exhibit the Western spirit of "driving things," appeared in the lobby and the prints, as an anxious competitor for the award of the Capital; and the stimulation of that day bore fruits in the first and only admirable patriotic monument raised to Washington, while Washington City was yet seeking to survive its ashes. With the jealousy of a neighbor, the snug port and portage settlement of Georgetown opposed Baltimore, and directed attention to itself as deserving the Federal bestowal, and counted, not without reason, upon the influence of the President of the United States in its behalf.

MANY OTHER PLACES

strove for the exaggerated honor and profit of the Capital, and it is tradition in half-a-dozen villages of the country—at Havre de Grace, Trenton, Wrightsville, Pa.; Germantown, Williamsport, Md.; Kingston, N. Y., and others—that the seat of Government was at one time nearly their prize. Two points, however, gained steadily on the rest,—New York and some indefinite spot on the Potomac. The Eastern Congressmen used to the life of towns, and little in love with what they considered the barbaric plantation life of the South, desired to assemble amongst urbane comforts, in a place already well established. Provincialism, prejudice, and avarice all played their part in the contest; and, in that day of paper money, it was thought by many that the currency must follow the Capital. Hence, according to Jefferson, whose accounts on this head do not read very clearly, the financial problems of the time

WERE OFFSET

by the selection of the Capital. Hamilton deferred to the South the Federal City, and had his Treasury policy adopted in exchange for it. When Jefferson and Hamilton came to write about each other, we are reminded of the adage that, when the wine is in, the wit is out; but it is agreeable to reflect that they were both accordant with Washington on this point, and Jefferson had great influence over the young Capital's fortunes.

Congress made a reasonable decision on the subject. The comforts of a home were to be accorded at Philadelphia for ten years, to quiet Philadelphia, and meantime a new place was to be planned on the Potomac River, and public edifices erected upon it. The actual selection and plan were to be left to a commission selected by the President; and thus the Federal City is an Executive act, deliberated between Washington and private citizens.

Mortifying, indeed, was the early work of making the Capital City for the three Commissioners, whose ranks were renewed as one grew despondent and another enraged.

It was on July 16, 1790, that President Washington approved the bill of six sections which directed the acceptance of

TEN MILES SQUARE

"for the permanent seat of the Government," "between the mouths of the Eastern Branch and Conogocheague." The bill had become a law by a close vote in both Houses, and the Capital might have been placed, under the terms of it, at the Great Falls, or near the future battle-site of Ball's Bluff, or under the presence of the Sugar-Loaf Mountain, in the vale of the River Antietam. It is possible that Washington himself, who held discretionary control over the Commissioners, was not firmly of the opinion that the future city should stand on tide-water; for he had previously written letters, in praise of the thrifty German country beyond the Monocacy, in Maryland. But the matter of transportation and passage was greatly dependent, in those days, upon navigable water-courses, and it is probable that, when the law passed, the spot of the city was already appointed.

ABOUT FIVE YEARS BEFORE

selecting the site for the Federal Capital, Washington made a canoe upon the Monocacy River, and, descending to the Potomac, made the exploration of the whole river, from the mountains to tide-water, in order to test the feasibility of lock and dam navigation. It is apparent, from his letters to Arthur Young, the Earl of Buchan, and others, that he was aware that the value of his estates on tide-water was declining, and he wanted both the city and the canal contiguous to them. A noble man might well, however, have that attachment to the haunts of his youth which he would would wish to see it beautified by a city.

The bill was passed while Congress sat in New York; six months later, on Jan 24, 1791, Washington, at Philadelphia,

MADE PROCLAMATION

that, "After duly examining and weighing the advantages and disadvantages of the several situations within the limits," he had thrown the Federal territory across the Potomac from Alexandria.

The site of the new district was not entirely the wilderness it has been represented. The Potomac had been explored up to this point, and as far as the Little Falls above, by

HENRY FLEET,

160 years before. Fleet was the first civilized being who ever looked upon the site of Washington, and his manuscript story of ascending the river was never published until 1871. When Leonard Calvert arrived in the Potomac, in 1634, he went up to confer with this adventurous fur-trader, who had been many years in the country.

"The place," said Fleet, evidently alluding to the contracted Potomac just above Georgetown, "is, without all question, the most healthful and pleasant place in all this country, and most convenient for habitation; the air temperate in summer and not violent in winter. It aboundeth with all manner of fish. The Indians in one night commonly will catch thirty sturgeons in a place where the river is not over twelve fathom broad. And, for deer, buffaloes, bears, turkeys, the woods do swarm with them, and the soil is exceedingly fertile; but, above this place, the country is rocky and mountainous, like Cannida. ....We had not rowed above three miles but we might hear the Falls to roar."

The early settlers of Maryland and Virginia kept to the navigable streams, and the earliest pioneers of the terrace country of Maryland were Scotch and Scotch-Irish, some Germans, and a few Catholics.

GEORGETOWN AND BELHAVEN

(or Alexandria) were rather old places when the surveys were made for Washington City, and the former had been laid out fully forty years. The army of Gen. Braddock had landed at Alexandria, and a large portion of his army marched from Rock Creek, as the infant Georgetown was then called, for Fredericktown and the Ohio. As early as 1763, the father of Gen. James Wilkinson purchased a tract of "500 acres of land on the Tyber and Potomac, which probably comprehended the President's house;" but the purchaser's wife objected to a removal to such an isolated spot, and the property was transferred to one Thomas Johns. In 1775, the young Wilkinson "shouldered a firelock at Georgetown, in a company commanded by a Rhode Island Quaker, Thomas Richardson," in which also the future Gen. Lingan was a subaltern, and this full company drilled for the Revolutionary struggle "on a small spot of table-land hanging over Rock Creek, below the upper bridge." As Wilkinson lived "thirty miles in the up-country, and was always punctual at parade," we may infer that Georgetown was the most considerable place in all this quarter of Maryland. As early as 1779, William Wirt, whose parents resided at Bladensburg, went to "a classical academy at Georgetown;" and he and others long bore remembrance of the passage of the French and American armies from north to south over the ferry at that place, of encampments at Kalorama Hill, and wagons loaded with specie crossing Rock Creek. Gen. Washington also designated Georgetown as one of the three great places of deposit for military stores; and so important was Alexandria that Charles Lee, in his plan of treason, had proposed to cut the Northern States from the South by occupying it with a permanent detachment of British troops, who should keep open the ferries between Alexandria and Annapolis, and, by menacing the rich farms of the German settlers in the up-country, compel them to starve out the Patriot armies.

The port-town of Bladensburg was now just upon the decline, and the period had come when the interior parts of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia were showing forth their promise. Maryland had contained considerably more population than New York during the Revolutionary War, and we may conceive Georgetown and Alexandria to have been amongst the best grade of secondary towns at that period. They stood, as now, in full sight of each other; and the ridgy basin and lower terraces between them, where the Federal City was to rise, presented a few good farms tilled by slaves, and was already marked for a

COUPLE OF RIVAL SETTLEMENTS

before the Commissioners adopted it.

One of these prospective settlements was located near the present National Observatory, and took the name of Hamburg, afterward Funkstown; the other was projected near the present Navy-Yard, and was named after the proprietor of the estate, Carrollsburg. At any rate, there were enough people on the site to give the Commissioners a great deal of trouble with their bickering and rapacity; and it is likely that the idea had got abroad in advance of the official choice, that here was to be the mighty Capital, and therefore lands and lots had been matters of considerable speculation.

Few who had passed the ferry at Georgetown, and beheld the site from the opposite hills of Virginia, could fail to have marked the breadth of the picture, and the strong colors in the ground and the environing wall of wooded heights, which rolled back against the distant sky, as if to inclose a noble arena of landscape, fit for the supreme deliberations of

A CONTINENTAL NATION.

Dropping down from those heights by stately gradations, over several miles, to a terrace of hills in the middle ground, the foreground then divided, parallel with the eye, into a basin and a plateau. The plateau on the right showed one prominent but not precipitous hill, with an agreeable slope, at the back of which the Potomac reached a deep, supporting arm, while around the base meandered a creek that change course when half-way advanced, and then flowed to the left, parallel with the Potomac, and between two equal grassy knolls, straight through the plain or basin,—defining to the inspired eye, as plainly as revelation, the avenues, grades, and commanding positions of a city.

As such, Washington must have builded it up in his own formative mind; for many a time

HE HAD PASSED IT IN REVIEW.

He did not require to take note of the shiftless slave farms for which the ground had been already broken. Where yonder orchard grew, he saw the Executive Mansion, with its grounds extending down to the river-side cottage of that curmudgeon Scotch planter who was to be among the last to say words of impudence to the father of the city. Where the pleasant hill swelled up to the clear skies in the night, Washington saw the spiritual outlines of the fair white Capitol soon to be embodied there. Flowing down into the plain, and extending back over the hill of the Capitol, he realized the lower and the upper city, on which a circle of villas in the higher background should some day look down; and all the undulating space between the blue heights of the Anacostia and the heights of Georgetown, from the river back to the table-land, should, by another century, smoke with the population, worship with bells, and march with music to honor the founder of this virgin Capital.

Having named the three civil Commissioners to whom Congress—wiser than Congresses of a later period—committed the business of Capital-making, Washington set out from Philadelphia,

TO CONFER WITH THEM ON THE SPOT.

It is characteristic of Maryland roads in those days, in March, that the President drove down the Eastern Shore of Maryland, instead of crossing the Susquehanna, and was ferried over from Rockhall to Annapolis. At the latter place, he rested all Saturday, receiving hospitality; and, on Sunday, continued his journey by Queen Ann to Bladensburg, where he dined and slept. Next morning he took breakfast at Suter's tavern, a one-story frame in Georgetown,—having occupied one week in fatiguing and perilous travel from Philadelphia.

From the heights of Georgetown, Washington could look over the half-uncultivated tract, where the Commissioners had plotted a part of their surveys for the Federal City, and Pennsylvania avenue was then a path through an older swamp from Georgetown to Carrollsburg.

On Tuesday, a misty and disagreeable day, Washington rode out at 7 o'clock, with David Stuart, Daniel Carroll, and Thomas Johnson, the three Commissioners, and with Mr. Andrew Ellicott and Maj. L'Enfant, who were surveying the grounds and projecting the streets of the city. "I derived no great satisfaction," says Washington, "from the review;" and this we can readily suppose from our present knowledge of what might be the condition of the soil of the District in the spring of the year, on a damp day, with the landholders of Georgetown and Carrollsburg contending with each other by the way, with the numerous uninvited idlers pressing after, and the crude and tangled nature of the region.

That night, at 6 o'clock, Washington endeavored to contrive an accommodation between the Georgetowners and Carrollsburgers; and it was probably at this time that he had reason to designate Davy Burns, the Scotch farmer and father to the future heiress of the city, as "the obstinate Mr. Burns." He dined that night at Col. Forrest's, with a large company. The next day, the contending landholders

AGREED TO WASHINGTON'S SUGGESTIONS,

and entered into articles to surrender half their lots when surveyed; and, having given some of his characteristically precise instructions to the engineers and others, the President crossed the Potomac in the ferry-boat, his equipage following, and dined at Alexandria, and slept that night at Mt. Vernon, his homestead.

There is a statue of Washington in one of the public circles of the Capital City, representing him on a terrified steed doing battle-duty; but

A LOCAL TREATMENT OF THE SUBJECT

would have been more touching and thoughtful: the veteran of war and politics, worn down with the friction of public duty and rising party asperity, riding through the marshes and fields of Washington, on the brink of his 60th year, to give the foundling government he had reared an honorable home. Could a finer subject appeal to the artist or to the municipality of Washington; the virgin landscape of the Capital, and this greatest of founders of cities since Romulus, surrounded by the two engineers, the three Commissioners, and certain courteous denizens, and seeking to reason the necessities of the State and the pride of the country into the flinty soul of Davy Burns, that successor of Dogberry,—for he is said to have been a magistrate?

The new city was

ONE OF THE PLAGUES

of Gen. Washington for the remainder of his days, because he was very sensitive as to its success; and it had to suffer the concentrated fire of criticism and witticism, domestic and foreign, as well as more serious financial adversity. He never beheld any of the glory of it; and the fact that he had been responsible for it, and had settled it in the neighborhood of his estates, probably weighed somewhat upon his spirits in the midst of that light repartee which a grave nature cannot answer. Greater is he who keepeth his temper than him who buildeth a city. That Washington did both well, the later century can answer better than the former. The extravagant plan of Maj. L'Enfant has not been vindicated until now, when the habitations of 100,000 people begin to develop upon the plane of his magnificence. The neighbors of Gen. Washington had no capacity in that early day to congregate in cities, and the Federal site had to wait for a gregarious domination and a period of comparative wealth. It is yet to be tested whether the ornamentation of the city is to conduce to an equally Republican rule with that of more squalid times; for, New York excepted, Washington is now the dearest city in America.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE FEDERAL CITY,

in whom at law nominally reposed the conveyed property, were Thomas Beall and John M. Gantt. The chief owners of the site were David Burns, Samuel Davidson, Notley Young, and Daniel Carroll.

THE COST OF THE GROUND

on which Washington City stands was truly insignificant as compared with the remarkable municipal expenditures of the years 1871-'72-'73.

The few property-holders agreed to convey to the Government out of their farm-lands as much ground as would be required for streets, avenues, public building sites, reservations, areas, etc., and to surrender, also, one-half of the remaining land, to be sold by the United States as it might deem fit,—receiving, however, at the rate of £25 per acre for the public grounds, but nothing for the streets. In other words, the Government, through its three Commissioners, was to plot out the Federal City in the first place, delineating all the grounds required for buildings and reservations, and surveying the part to be inhabited. It was then to divide these inhabitable lots equally between itself and the landholders, and sell its own lots when, and on what prices and terms, it pleased, and, out of the proceeds of such sales, to make its payments for the national grounds and reservations.

In this way the Government took seventeen great parcels of ground out of the general plan, such as now surround the Capitol, the President's House, etc., and the same amounted to 541 acres. At $66.66 per acre, this yielded to the farm-holders $36,099,—a very small sum indeed if we compute interest upon it, and subtract principal and interest from the present value of the ground.

The building lots assigned to the Government numbered 10,136. The amount of sales of these lots, up to the year 1834, was $741,024.45, and an assessment upon the unsold lots, made at that time, brought the Government's share up to $850,000. Besides this handsome speculation, the State of Virginia voted to the Government the sum of $120,000, and the State of Maryland the sum of $72,000, as a concession for planting the great city on their borders. With equal courtesy, the Government gave away a great many lots to such institutions as the Columbian and Georgetown Colleges and the Washington and St. Vincent's Orphan Asylums; and it also squandered many lots upon less worthy solicitors, giving a depot-site away to a railway company in 1872, which was worth several hundred thousand dollars.

IN THE ENTIRE AREA

included under the above agreement, there were 7,100 acres, with a circumference of fourteen miles. The uneven plain of the city extended four miles along the river, and averaged three-quarters of a mile in breadth. The only streams were the Tiber, which divided the plain nearly equally; James' Creek, emptying into the mouth of the Eastern Branch; and Slash Run, emptying into Rock Creek. These streams still preserve the names they received long before the Capital was pitched.

THE FIRST DEDICATORY ACT

was to fix the corner-stone at Jones' Point, near Alexandria. James Muir preached the sermon, Daniel Carroll and David Stuart placed the stone, and the Masons of Alexandria performed their mystic rites.

GATH.

PERSONAL.

A. J. Mead, of Winona, is at the Briggs House.

David E. Hill, President of the Akron Forge Company, of Akron, O., is at the Briggs House.

Gov. Straw, of New Hampshire, who was elected a few days ago by a wee majority, called on the Mayor yesterday.

Mrs. F. C. Sherman, Mrs. J. L. Marsh, and Mrs. L. J. Tuttle, of this city, were in New Orleans at last accounts.

Mayor Medill intends to go to Springfield this evening, to see what can be done toward getting our tax bill passed by the Legislature.

Mlle. Aimee, Mlle. Villiers, Mlle. Deschamps, C. A. Chizzola, E. Gutoau, A. Durand, and Mlle. Bonnelli are at the Gardner House.

A. E. Kent, of this city, has purchased a site for a summer residence at San Rafael, a village twelve miles north of San Francisco.

Hon. S. S. Mann, Elgin; Hon. Joseph Utley, Dixon; Hon. J. A. Carpenter, Carpenterville; Hon. James Harrington, Geneva, are at the Briggs House.

Gen. Alfred H. Terry, Gen. O. D. Green, Gen. D. S. Stanley, Col. J. H. Gilman, Col. E. B. Gibbs, Capt. O. D. Ludley, and Capt. J. H. H. Webster, U. S. A., are at the Tremont House.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners have taken rooms at Anderson's Hotel. Gen. G. A. Brown is also among the guests at Anderson's.

Col. John V. Ayer, of this city, has returned to New Orleans, after a protracted visit to his plantation on the Teche. He is stopping at the St. Charles Hotel.

A late New Orleans paper notices the arrival in that city of Ald. McAvoy and lady, and Gen. Hotchkiss and lady, of this city. They were to remain at the City Hotel for a few days, and then proceed to other places of interest in the South.

Owen Fawcett, the comedian, formerly a member of the stock company at Wood's Museum, when it was under the management of Mr. F. E. Aiken, and now connected with a leading New York theatre, has just completed an original American three-act comedy, entitled "Americans at Home." The play has not yet been produced.

Among the arrivals at the Briggs House, yesterday, were the following: W. H. H. Beadle, Dakota; A. Hawley, Plymouth, Ind.; John Campbell, Millerton, N. Y.; James L. Camp, Dixon; R. Bishop, McHenery; Jesse H. Smith, Milwaukee; E. Adler, New York; J. J. Morrow, Little Rock; T. W. Buell, H. Smith, Milwaukee; W. W. Butterfield, Houghton, Mich.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House, yesterday, were the following: S. B. Kenrick, Green Bay; N. B. Lord, Milwaukee; Joseph S. Jennings, New York; Horatio W. Vail, Baltimore; C. S. Kinting, St. Louis; C. R. Ford, Boston; Dr. P. F. Haley, T. T. F. Hommedian, Cincinnati; R. P. Clarkson, Des Moines; C. S. A. Crespigny, Leavenworth.

A testimonial benefit has been tendered to Mr. T. M. Van Court, Superintendent of the Washingtonian Home, by the "Home Sociable." It will occur to-morrow evening, in the chapel of the Home, No. 572 West Madison street. The entertainment will consist of the temperance drama, "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room." The admission fee is 50 cents; children under 12 years of age, half price.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner House yesterday were the following: Edgar Williamson, Manchester, England; C. H. Hind, Detroit; V. P. Kimball, J. E. Harroun, Benjamin F. Lyon, Kalamazoo; Azel Ames, Dr. Azel Ames, Jr., Boston; Z. G. Botzford, Louisville; A. S. Hibbard, New York; A. R. Burkholder, Des Moines.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday were the following: G. Sommers, Green Bay; S. S. Hunting, Indianapolis; C. T. Cromwell, J. Dernyter, New York; S. F. Frese, Cleveland; S. T. Rafferty, Pittsburgh; E. Williamson, Manchester, England; J. H. Lull, Dubuque; A. Fontain, Montreal; Dr. P. V. Maley, Cincinnati; Russell Sage, Jr., Milwaukee; H. A. Boyd, Toledo.

Among the arrivals at the Matteson House yesterday were the following: F. W. Foster, Grand Rapids; R. S. Dunton, Springfield; J. N. Lockhardt, New York; S. P. Teasdel, Salt Lake City; J. Cicero Justice and wife, Arcola; L. B. Dubois, Denver; C. T. P. Buck, Aurora; T. R. Pierce, Kewanee; H. H. Bentelley, Boston; A. H. Harris, Detroit.

The Hon. John B. Rice, member of Congress from the First Congressional District, has the power to send any boy with a taste for the "pomp and circumstance of war" to West Point to be educated. He invites applicants to call upon him at his residence, No. 832 Indiana avenue, and he will instruct them where to find the gentlemen who are to conduct the competitive examination through which they must go before the successful one can be picked out. The applicants must be native-born Americans, between the ages of 17 and 22, and must be residents of the First Congressional District.

Early yesterday morning Mrs. Betty Shotwell Cannon, wife of Robert M. Cannon, Esq., died at her residence, on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-third street. Mrs. Cannon was a native of Louisville, and was connected with some of the leading families in Kentucky. She had lived in Chicago for many years, however, and was well-known in society circles. She had also a cultivated literary taste, and during a tour abroad, as well as at other times, she had contributed letters and articles to the newspapers of Chicago and Louisville. Her disease was consumption, and her friends have such consolation as is afforded in the thought that she died without acute suffering. The funeral, which will be announced hereafter, will be deferred until the Louisville friends of herself and husband shall have time to come to Chicago.

The Greeley statute fund: $9,546.55.

Gov. Austin, of Minnesota, will accept Treasurer Seeger's resignation.

Charles H. Lewis, son of the Virginia Senator, has resigned as Minister to Portugal.

R. L. Warren, late of the Bay City *Journal*, has purchased the Saginaw *Enterprise*.

Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Townsend, of Washington, have suffered bereavement in the death of an infant daughter.

Gen. G. M. Dodge, it turn-out, was never officially served with summons to testify in the case of Credit Mobilier, after all. He simply "dodged."

Mrs. Harriet Penniman, of Baltimore, mother of Mrs. Secretary Robeson, died at the Secretary's residence, last week, after a brief illness. She was upward of 70 years of age.

Charles T. Boggs, Charles Steedman, James Alden, Thomas A. Selfridge, Theodoras Bailey, Melancthon Smith, and Henry Walker, all Rear-Admirals of the Navy, will forthwith go on the retired list.

Thomas R. Sharpe has been promoted to Master of Transportation on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, having been the assistant of the late W. Prescott Smith. The corporations know how to enforce Civil Service rules.

Commodore Vanderbilt has given $500,000 for the purpose of erecting a large seminary for females, on the ground of the Moravian Church, at New Dorp, Staten Island, to be built on the plan of the seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., and endowed by the Commodore.

Johns Hopkins, of Baltimore, is a many-millionaire, and has just given two millions to found a Baltimore Charity Hospital, but he is not yet famous enough to have his name spelled correctly. The newspapers never heard of such a name as "Johns" before, and so they all print it "John S." or "J. S. Hopkins."

CHICAGO IS TO HAVE A CRICKET CLUB.

In response to a brief announcement, a number of gentlemen desirous of establishing a Cricket Club in this city met for this purpose at the Sherman House on last evening. Capt. Stewart was called to the Chair, but vacated that position in favor of Mr. P. H. Tansey, No. 44 St. John's Place, Union Park.

The Captain dealt with the question of the meeting in an able manner, and referred to the many gala days he, in company with others, had spent in the enjoyment of this manly game for several of those fifteen or eighteen years he had passed in Chicago. Before the fire a cricket club existed in Chicago, but of course that catastrophe made it share the common fate of nearly all of our institutions. Now, however, the city was itself again,—its public buildings and places of amusement had all sprung up once more,—and he thought that, with the return of Chicago to her former grandeur, a cricket club, the source of so much pleasure, should also be revived. [Applause.]

After fully discussing the subject, Mr. Ira P. Bowen was unanimously chosen as President pro tem, and Mr. Lynell was requested to act as Honorable Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Francis P. McMahon, it was resolved that the present meeting form itself into a committee to consider the most practical means of establishing such a club, and report upon the matter at the adjourned meeting, to be held in the Sherman House at 8 o'clock on next Monday evening, at which all lovers of cricketing are requested to attend.

The Erie Investigation.

NEW YORK, March 24.—At the Erie Railway investigation to-day, S. L. M. Barlow, of the Erie Directory, and counsel for the Company, testified that when Mr. Lane, of the old Directors, had called upon him respecting the proposed change of management, he wanted $1,500,000. Mr. Barlow succeeded in having the amount reduced, after communicating with Mr. McHenry, to $300,000. Besides this amount there was paid $50,000 to a Mr. O'Doherty, and these, excepting what was paid to Sickles, and to miscellaneous counsel, were all the sums that he knew of having been paid. The London stockholders, Mr. Barlow considered, were entitled to be reimbursed by the Company. Mr. Barlow detailed at length the circumstances of the negotiations that he effected with Bischoffsheim & Co., whereby the Erie Company was saved from bankruptcy by that firm placing upon the market thirty millions of Erie consolidated. Mr. Barlow did not know how much was paid to Gen. Sickles for his personal services. In reference to the $30,000 voted to the New York Central Company, that was for Erie's share in expenses incurred by the New York Central in connection with the pro rata bill, the Directors of that road having stated that the bill cost them $100,000. He did not know, however, whether the money was paid for litigation.

The fact was developed that Gen. Sickles received $75,000 for his services in connection with the change of Directorship.

An Albany correspondent says that, of the moneys paid by the Erie Directors for expenses in connection with the removal of Gould and others, $30,000 was divided up among six members of the State Senate.

SPRINGFIELD.

No Quorum in Either House of the State Legislature—Important Bills to Come Up To-Morrow—Certificates of Organization.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 24.—The farce of a meeting was performed by the Senate and House at 6 o'clock this evening. There were 16 Senators present and 35 absent; 30 Representatives present and 123 absent. The Senate adjourned in form, and the Speaker adjourned the House without form, for want of a quorum. It is expected there will be a large attendance by Wednesday, and perhaps a quorum to-morrow. It is imperatively necessary there should be a full house on Wednesday, as the River bill will be put on its passage, and there is not a vote to spare. The absence of one of its friends may defeat the appropriation.

The Lake-Front Repealing bill also comes up, and the Railroad bills are the special order. Mr. Hildrup is preparing to make an exhaustive argument of five or six hours, and Messrs. Connolly, Morrison, Truitt, and Dunham will make set orations, besides spontaneous contributions from a host of others. Very likely the debate will consume the remainder of the week.

The Sub-Committee has returned from the Penitentiary, and the entire report will be presented to the House this week. It is not believed that a Credit Mobilier has been unearthed, but some irregularities will be exposed that will result in a more vigorous observance of the rules of morality and of the prison.

Capt. W. H. H. Lawton has been recommissioned as Custodian of the United States Surveys.

Articles of organization of the Indianapolis, Streator & Northwestern Railroad Company were filed in the Secretary of State's office to-day. This road runs from Streator, in Livingston County, to Crawfordsville, Ind., and connects with the Crawfordsville & Indianapolis Railroad. Capital stock, $1,000,000.

Certificate of organization was also issued by the Secretary to the National Printing Company, of Chicago; capital stock, $50,000. And also to the Hall Manufacturing Company, of Grand Crossing, Cook County; capital stock, $100,000.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The week opens with an improved feeling in financial circles. Money was easier, and accessible to borrowers on call at comparatively cheap rates.

Foreign exchange advanced.

Stocks were in increased demand at a higher range of values. The announcement that forged "put" and "call" privileges were discovered, proved to be only of a "call" on 100 shares of stock.

A rumor of the negotiation in London of £2,000,000, sterling, New York Central gold bonds was made, but it is perhaps premature.

Money ranged from 6 per cent to 1-64, and interest, with the bulk of the loans at 7 per cent, at which there were offerings at the close.

Sterling was firm at 107¼@108.

Gold was lower, ranging from 115¾ to 115¼, closing at the latter rate. Loans, 4¼ to 7 per cent for carrying, and flat for borrowing. Clearings, $40,000. Treasury disbursements, $71,500.

Legal tender circulation, $358,670,000, an increase of $530,000.

Governments quiet but very strong at ¼ advance. State bonds dull; Tennessees heavy.

Railroad mortgages dull, with an advance in Union Pacifics.

Stocks were firmer, and prices 1@3 per cent higher, with no marked reaction until 3 o'clock, when a weak feeling set in and part of the improvement was lost, though at the close there was a partial recovery and steady tone. The greatest activity was in Pacific Mail, which fell at the opening from 55¼ to 55¼, and afterward made a steady advance to 57¼, reacting in late dealings to 56¼. Panama rose from 113 to 116¼, the advance being well maintained. New York Central rose from 101¼ to 102¼, closing at 102. Harlem was strong and rose to 135¼. Union Pacific ranged from 34¼ to 35¼; St. Paul, 56¼ to 57¼; Ohio & Mississippi, 45¾ to 46¼, and Hartford & Erie, 4¼ to 4¼. Western Union was exceptionally weak, and declined from 87¼ to 86¼.

Sterling, 107¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119¼	Coupons, '67	117¼
5-20s of '62	116¼	Coupons, '68	117¼
Coupons, '64	116¼	10-40s	111¼
Coupons, '65	117	Currency 6s	114
Coupons, '65 (new)	115¼	New 5s	114¼

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	95	Virginias, old	44
Tennessees, old	81¼	North Carolinas, old	31
Tennessees, new	82	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	51		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St. Paul pfd	75¼
W. U. Tel	86¼	Wabash	73¼
Quicksilver	43	Wabash pfd	86
Adams Express	94¼	Fort Wayne	95¼
Wells Fargo	80	Terre Haute	15
American Express	68	Terre Haute, pfd	42
United States Ex	74	Chicago & Alton	112¼
Pacific Mail	56	Chicago & Alton pfd	113
New York Central	102	Ohio & Mississippi	45¼
Erie	65¼	C., C. & C.	87¼
Erie pfd	74	C., B. & Q.	110
Harlem	135¼	Lake Shore	93¼
Harlem pfd	135	Indiana Central	39¼
Michigan Central	105	Illinois Central	118
Pittsburgh	88¼	Union Pacific stocks	35¼
Northwestern	81	Union Pacific bonds	86
Northwestern pfd	88¼	Central Pacific bonds	103¼
Rock Island	115¼	Del. Lack. & Western	100¼
N. J. Central	103¼	B. H. & Erie	4¼
St. Paul	57		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 24—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s 3d; white, 11s 6d@11s 8d; club, 11s 10d@12s 4d. Corn, 27s 6d. Lard, 38s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 24—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm. Corn, 27s 9d@28s. Pork, 61s. Lard, 38s 9d.

LONDON, March 24.—Consols for money, 92¼; account, 92¼; 5-20s of '65, 94; 5-20s of '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 89¼; new 5s, 91¼.

PARIS, March 24.—Rentes, 56f 65c.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 9¼d; Orleans, 9¼d; sales, 15,000 bales; American, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm. Red winter wheat, 12s 2d. Flour, 28s. Corn, 27s 9d@28s.

Pork, 61s. Lard, 38s 9d. Cheese, 73s. Cumberland middles, 37s. Short ribs, 38s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Business was moderately active with the jobbers, but the distribution of summer fabrics was checked by the cold weather. The commission houses were rather quiet. Cotton goods were brisk and steady in prices, except for the lowest grade of sheetings and shirtings, which are weak. Beaver Creek denims are sold ahead, and all makes are active at firm prices. Prints are active. Spragues, Anconca, and Freeman imitation Japanese stripes, percales, and "polka spots," are very brisk. Foreign goods are more active in jobbers' hands. Colored silks are dull, and selling low.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 24.—BEEVES—To-day 114 cars at One Hundredth street, 90 at Communipaw, 18 at Weehawken, making only 208 head, completing 6,900 for the week, against 6,700 the previous week. Trade was active and prices about ¼c higher, or 10¼c for fair 1,100 lbs Texans; 11¼c for 1,200 lbs Illinois; 12¼c for fair 7¼ cwt steers, and 13c for fat cattle. 7¼@7¼ cwt choice reached 14c, with 2 cars extra 9¼ cwt grades at 14¼c, 60 lbs per cwt; 5 cars 6¼ cwt 11¼@12¼c; 2 cars, 1,200 lbs, 11¼c, 57 lbs per cwt; 3 cars, 7¼ cwt, 12@13¼c, and 3 cars Texans, 1,100 lbs, 10¼c, the market closing strong.

SHEEP—To-day 2,100, making 10,900 for the week, against 21,100 the previous week. Doing better, selling at 5¼@8c; one car extra, 106 lbs, Michigan, 8¼c; car 96 lbs, State, 7¼c; car 102 lbs, Ohio, 7c; car 84 lbs, 6¼c; car 103 lbs 7¼.

HOGS—Total, 34,000, against 39,600 the previous week. Prices advanced to 5¼@6¼c alive, and 7¼@7¼c for city dressed. Total Western dressed for the week, 2,680. There were 73 cars of live to-day.

Philadelphia Live-Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—BEEVES—Fair demand and firmer. Sales, 2,050 extra State and Western steers at $7.75@8.25; fair to good, $6.50@7.00; for common, $5.00@6.00.

SHEEP—Fair demand. Sales, 8,000, at 6@8c.

HOGS—In demand. Sales, 6,000, at $8.00@8.25.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 24.—COTTON—More active and higher; middling upland, 19¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active, and a shade firmer for shipping grades; receipts, 7,000 brls; super Western and State, $5.25@6.65; common to good extra, $6.95@7.55; good to choice, $7.60@8.40; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; extra Ohio, $7.20@10.50; St. Louis, $7.55@12.75. Rye flour steady at $3.65@5.75. Corn meal quiet. Wheat very firm, with moderate demand, high prices asked checking business; receipts, 6,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat, $1.68@1.68¼; No. 3 spring, $1.55@1.57; winter red Western, $1.70@1.73; ordinary No. 2 Chicago, $1.61. Rye dull and nominal. Barley unchanged. Malt dull. Corn a shade firmer; scarcity of freight room checks export demand; receipts, 23,000 bu; new mixed Western, 65@66c; old do afloat, 66@66¼c; do in store, 64@64¼c; yellow Western, 66@66¼c. Oats higher, with good demand; receipts, 30,000 bu; new mixed Western, 47@50c; black Western, 45@48¼c; white, 49@51c.

CLOVER SEED—Quiet and steady; 8¼@8¼c. Timothy quiet; $3.60@3.85.

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 24¼@25c.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 16¼@18¼c. Sugar easier. Molasses quiet and firm. Rice quiet at 7¼@8¼c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9¼c; refined, 20c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 55c.

Stock of grain in warehouse:

Wheat, bu	896,000
Corn, bu	2,131,000
Oats, bu	797,000
Rye, bu	159,000
Barley, bu	32,000
Malt, bu	159,000
Peas, bu	4,000

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and firm; new mess, $16.00. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats dull; shoulders, 6¼c. Middles firm, with good demand; short clear for last half of April, 8¼c; short clear, spot, 8¼c. Lard stronger; Western steam, 8¼c; kettle, 8¼c.

BUTTER—Quiet and firm; Western, 18@31c.

CHEESE—Steady at 12@17c.

WHISKY—Steady at 91c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $5.90; treble, $7.62@8.25; family, $10.50@11.00. Corn quiet at 62@65c. Oats quiet at 44@45c.

BRAN—Firm at 92¼c.

HAY—Dull; prime, $27.00; choice, $29.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower, at $16.75@17.00. Bacon easier, at 7@7¼@7¼c. Hams, 15¼c. Lard dull; tierce, 8¼@8¼c; keg, 9¼@10c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; fully fair 8¼c. Molasses, prime 80c. Coffee 17¼@19¼c.

WHISKY—Dull and lower at 89@95c.

COTTON—Active. Sales 3,800 bales; ordinary, 13¼c; good ordinary, 16¼@16¼c; low middling, 18c; middling, 19@19¼c; middling Orleans, 19¼c. Receipts, 7,398 bales. Exports—Continent, 2,318 bales; coastwise, 1,865 bales; stock, 215,189 bales.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat held firmly; red, $1.94@1.96; amber, $2.00. Rye held at 85c. Corn in fair demand; yellow, 66c. Oats in limited request; white, 48@50c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13¼c; refined, 18¼c.

WHISKY—Steady at 92c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady; Western red, $1.65@1.80; amber, $1.85@1.90. Corn firmer; mixed Western, 59@60c. Oats quiet; Western mixed, 46@48c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Mess pork, $16.25@61.50. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, 6c; rib sides, 7¼c; clear rib, 8c. Sugar-cured hams, 12@15c. Lard, 8¼@8¼c.

BUTTER—Western unchanged.

WHISKY—Nominal, at 90¼c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, March 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat scarce and firm. Corn dull; Western, 60c. Barley dull; Bay of Quinto, $1.10.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 24.—Market generally dull. Wheat nominal. Corn—Sales 6 cars on track at 51c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 1 held at $1.69@1.70; No. 2 sold to arrive at $1.63. Corn steady; high mixed, 45c; low mixed, 44c. Oats quiet; No. 1 State, 39c.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Firm and higher; car lots, 16c. Legal test Ohio, 24¼@25c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 1 white Wabash, $2.05; No. 2 do, $1.92; extra white Michigan, $1.93@1.94; amber Michigan, $1.68¼; spot, $1.69¼; April No. 1 red, $1.72¼. Corn steady and firm; high mixed, 39¼@39¼c; spot, 41c; April, 41¼c; May, low mixed, 36¼@39c; yellow, 40¼c; no grade, 37c. Oats steady; Michigan, 38¼c.

CLOVER SEED—$4.75. Mammoth, $5.95.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 900 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, March 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra white, $1.95; No. 1, $1.86@1.86¼; amber, $1.68. Mixed corn steady; yellow, 42¼c. Oats in good demand at 35¼@36c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; most sales on private terms; few sales sample lots No. 4 red fall at $1.50. Corn firmer; No. 2 32c, on East track. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2, 27@27¼c, on East track. Barley firm and higher; No. 3, 60c; choice to fancy, $1.10@1.20. Rye, nothing done.

WHISKY—Dull at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $15.25@15.50. Bulk meats, buyers apart; 7¼@7¼c bid for clear ribs and clear sides; 7¼@7¼c asked. Bacon easier; shoulders, 6¼c seller April; clear sides 9¼c seller July. Lard more active and firmer; steam, 7¼c.

HOGS—Firm at 4¼@5c.

CATTLE—Steady and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; extra family, $7.25.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess pork firmer, at $15.50@16.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¼@6¼c; clear rib, 8¼@8¼c; clear, 8¼@8¼c, all packed. Hams firm; plain, 13@13¼c; sugar-cured, 13¼@14c. Bulk meats unchanged. Lard firm; choice tierce, 8¼@8¼c.

WHISKY—Firm, at 86@87c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, March 24.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn lower at 45c. Corn meal dull at $2.65.

HAY—Dull at $22.00@28.00.

BRAN—Lower at $18.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and a shade lower at $16.25. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk meats dull and a shade lower; shoulders, 5¼c; sides, 7¼@8¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7c; sides, 8¼@9¼c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull at $7.50@7.85. Wheat quiet at $1.65@1.68. Corn quiet at 39@40c. Rye dull and lower at 79@80c. Oats, 30@38c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $15.00@15.25. Lard held more firmly; steam, 7¼@8c; round lots held at 8c. kettle, 8¼@8¼c. Bulk meats very firm; shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 7¼c; sales at $8.20, buyer May; clear, 7¼c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 6¼c; clear rib, 8¼c; sales at 8¼c, seller June clear, 8¼c, with more buyers than sellers of clear at 8¼c.

WHISKY—Steady at 85c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.29; No. 2, $1.21¼. Oats steady; No. 2, 26¼c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2, 35¼c. Rye—No. 1, 65c. Barley active and higher; No. 2, 82c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 31,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Published This Day:

LOCKHART'S LIFE OF SCOTT.

The Life of Sir Walter Scott.

By J. G. LOCKHART. Library Edition.

Uniform with the Library Edition of the Waverley Novels.

3 vols., 12mo. With 10 fine Steel Engravings. $6.75.

This edition of Lockhart's admirable work comprises in three volumes all the matter and illustrations contained in the nine of the Household Edition. It presents in compact and excellent form for the Library this standard Life of Scott, which ranks as one of the great classics in the department of Biography.

THE LIBRARY HAWTHORNE.

French and Italian Note-Books

Of NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. Library Edition.

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The eighth volume of the Illustrated Library Edition of Hawthorne's Works, which has been received with much popular favor. The Boston Globe remarks: "Hawthorne's peculiar genius appears in the slightest jottings set down in his journals. The notes of conversation with eminent personages, such as Powers, Story, Gibson, the Brownings, are very charming." The Westminster Review says: "These volumes are full of exquisite descriptions."

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GENERAL NOTICES.

Notice to Stockholders and Bondholders.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 24, 1873.

The Stockholders and voting Bondholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said Company, for the election of three Directors to serve for three years, and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock a. m. The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 24th inst., and reopened for Transfers on the 8th day of April next. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

REAL ESTATE.

A RARE BARGAIN,

A splendid 8-room house, with 450 feet front of ground, at Norwood Park, near depot. Can be had at half its value if taken within ten days. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 123 LaSalle-st.

STREET AND PARK LAMPS.

BARTLETT'S "BOULEVARD," STREET AND PARK LAMPS.

ALSO,

TORCH AND KEY

or lighting street lamps instantaneously, the same now used in New York; are being adopted everywhere. Full particulars furnished upon application to J. W. BARTLETT, 569 Broadway, New York.

HOTELS.

CITY HOTEL,

Corner Sixteenth and State-sts.

TERMS, $2.00 PER DAY.

J. W. TOWNE, Proprietor.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of H. G. Burdick & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

H. G. BURDICK,
E. M. WINSHANK.

Chicago, March 18, 1873.

DRY GOODS.

THIS MORNING,

HAMLIN, HALE & CO.

Will open One Hundred Cases Prints, new productions. Also, PACIFIC, AMERICAN, and ORIENTAL PERCALES. Large additions will be made to their DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT, that will include many choice things; and,

ON THURSDAY,

We shall open an additional One Hundred Cases Prints, 200 Pcs. Cassimeres, for boys' wear, good styles, and at a moderate price, and full lines of Cottonades, Doeskins, Jeans, and Tweeds also added to the Woolen Department.

MADISON AND FRANKLIN-STS.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

Official Drawing, March 15, 1873.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

$100,000.	$50,000.	$25,000.	$10,000.	$5,000.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Prizes cashed and information given.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, [illegible], New York.

SHIRTS.

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WILSON BROS.,

S. E. cor. State and Washington-sts., 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago, Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, March 24.

The money market continues well supplied with loanable funds, and the contrast between the ease here and the stringency in the Eastern markets is the subject of considerable remark. The prospects for spring trade are good, and, except the two drawbacks of high freights and the low price of corn, the Northwest has not been in so comfortable and prosperous a condition for several years. But, considering the fact that crops of every kind have been unusually good for three years, it could scarcely be otherwise. It would, however, be better for the West if farmers would devote less of their land this year to corn, and raise but little more of it than they can feed to cattle and hogs. There is now surplus corn enough in the country to meet all other demands, and the farmer's labor will be better paid by devoting it to something else that does not cost so large a percentage of its value in the Eastern markets to transport it there.

New York exchange is steady at 25c per $1,000 discount. Remittances of merchants here to Eastern creditors are now quite heavy, and the fact that, notwithstanding this, exchange on New York is at a discount, shows the balance of trade to be still in favor of the West, and reflects the prosperous condition of things resulting from the recent marketing of the great hog crop of last year.

UNITED STATES "TREASURY NOTES."

The official figures from the Treasury Department at Washington show that on the 18th inst. the amount of legal-tender notes outstanding was $357,278,915, being an increase of $1,671,009 over the amount outstanding on March 1. The Treasury balances at the close of business on the 18th, were: Currency, $2,063,792; special deposits of legal-tenders for the redemption of banking certificates of deposit, $28,950,000; coin, $66,342,204. Coin certificates are outstanding for $24,755,500. The amount of interest due and payable in coin on May 1, is over $7,000,000.

It is now authoritatively stated in Washington that, contrary to rumors that have been circulated, the appointment of Mr. Richardson, as Secretary of the Treasury, was made with as much view to permanency as any other Cabinet appointment. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* reports Mr. Richardson as saying that the President's letter to Mr. Boutwell defines his (Mr. Richardson's) policy; that he would not, if he could, depart from Mr. Boutwell's policy, and he could not if he would, because the President's letter pledges him to it. In his inaugural, the President stated repeatedly that his efforts should be directed to bringing the currency to a par with gold, and yet Secretary Richardson, who ascribes the authorship of his policy to the President, begins his official duties by starting the currency in an opposite direction by an over-issue of greenbacks, and by the claim of authority to issue $44,000,000 more than authorized by law. The mere claim of the power has probably added from 1 to 2 per cent to the premium on gold.

THE WORD "NATIONAL."

If proof were wanting that the National Banks have a prestige, and secure the confidence of the public to an extent not attained by State or private banks, it would be found in the frequent illegitimate use of the word "National" in connection with the names of so many State and private banks, both commercial and savings banks. This had become so general that Congress was obliged to pass a law prohibiting all banks not organized under the National system from the use of the word "National" in their names. A paragraph has been drifting through the press in regard to the passage of this law which gave a wrong idea of its purport, and was construed to mean that no corporation would be allowed to use the word "National" in its name, and a great number of letters have been addressed to various officials at Washington by a dozen or more "National" insurance companies and other corporations named "National." The National Bank Note Company, the National Fire Extinguisher Company, the National Laundry, National Soap Boiling Establishment, National Stove Manufactory, etc., all fearing they should be obliged to drop the "National." For the re-assurance of these, however, it may be said that the law applies only to banks and savings institutions. When the bill for the law was before Congress its opponents claimed that it was unconstitutional. On the other hand it was held that Congress, under the clause of the Constitution giving that body the power to regulate commerce between States, established a national banking system; that the system so established protected the depositor's interests, by judicious safeguards, and that banking institutions not embraced in the system, and not, therefore, entitled to the strength brought to such institutions by the distinctive title "National," which is intended to show that the bank is embraced in the National system, had usurped the name, and thereby deceived the public.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115¾	116¼
5-20s of '64	115⅞	116¼
5-20s of '65	115⅞	117
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114⅞	115⅜
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116⅜	117⅛
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116⅜	117
10-40s	111	111⅜
U. S. 5s (New Issue)	113⅜	114
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	99¾	& int.
Cook County 7s	99¾	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	92 @95	....
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	108¼@	109
Gold Exchange		115⅜
Gold and Gold Coupons	115⅛	115⅝

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, March 24:

CITY PROPERTY.

Mohawk st, s of and near Wisconsin st, w f, Lot 54, dated 21, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

Evans st, e of and near Paulina st, n f, Lot 27, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $825.

Lot 28, adjoining the above, dated, Feb. 20; consideration, $900.

Lot 38 and 39, in Heacock's w ½ of Block 1, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 30, 39, 14, dated March 11, consideration, $2,400.

Dominick st, 103 6-10 ft n of Western av, s w f, 25x100 ft, dated March 7; consideration, $600.

Bloom st, 323 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 25x125⅛ ft, dated March 10; consideration, $500.

Thirty-second st, e of near Vernon av, n f, Lot 2, dated March 10; consideration, $7,500.

Twenty-eighth st, bet Butler and Hanover st, s f, Lot 25, dated March 12; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 23, in Scavern's Subdivision of Block 18, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated March 10; consideration, $550.

Lots 46 to 51 and 57 to 73, in Block 9, in Walker's n e ¼ of Sec 25, 39, 12, dated March 20; consideration, $13,000.

West Washington st, e of and near Falls st, s f, Lots 11 to 14, dated March 7; consideration, $7,500.

Burnside st, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 8; consideration, $2,000.

West Madison st, s e cor of Oakley st, n f, 33 ft, running full depth of Lot 5, dated Jan. 12, 1872; consideration, $10,000.

Lots 8 and 9, in Simmon's Subdivision, in Lot 1, Butterfield's Addition, with buildings, dated March 17; consideration, $2,800.

Hubbard st, bet Baldwin and Hart sts, n f, Lot 6, dated March 15; consideration, $2,200.

Wabash av, bet Thirty-first and Thirty second sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 11; consideration, $8,250.

West Lake st, between Union and Desplaines sts, n f, 23 ft to alley, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $7,500.

Holt st, n of a near Division st, e f, Lot 20, dated May 20, 1872; consideration, $900.

Shober st, 171 ft n of North av, e f, 25x124¼ ft, dated Oct. 24, 1872; consideration, $650.

Western av, 196 ft n of Thompson st, e f, 25x126 ft, dated March 24; consideration, $750.

Lots 20 and 21, in Block 1, of Phinney's s w ¼ of n e ¼ n e ¼ of Sec 11, 39, 13, dated March 7; consideration, $900.

Lot 24, in Block 2, of Block 28, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated April 27, 1872; consideration, $650.

Centre av, bet Evans and Lake sts, w f, Lot 11, dated March 11; consideration, $3,500.

Catherine st, bet Laflin and Loomis sts, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 24; consideration, $1,400.

West Madison st, near Kedzie av, n f, 200x193 ft, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $11,000.

Polk st, 178 2-10 ft w of Western av, s f, 25x124½ ft, dated Jan. 1, 1872; consideration, $1,100.

Milwaukee av, s e of and near Robey st, n e f, Lot 4, dated March 24; consideration, $1,900.

Lots 41 to 46, in Block 4, of Sutton's Block 28, in Sec 33, 39, 14, dated March 24; consideration, $6,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 23, in Block 1, of Ferry's part of Lot 7, w of railroad, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Aug. 29, 1872; consideration, $3,600.

N ½ of Block 1, in Springer & Pierce's s ½ of Block 50, in n w ¼ of Sec 16, 38, 14, dated March 11; consideration, $5,500.

Lot 21, in Block 2, of Block 5, of Taylor & Kreigh's e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $550.

Lots 95 and 96, in Block 7, in same subdivision, dated March 13; consideration, $1,750.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, March 24.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	11,009	2,493	9,731	2,602
Wheat, bu	37,670	2,875	10,804	4,339
Corn, bu	81,370	40,445	8,124	6,357
Oats, bu	48,880	15,930	23,271	12,574
Rye, bu	1,847	1,807	347	1,430
Barley, bu	8,445	3,035	14,307	12,455
Grass seed, lbs	104,940	121,587	207,306	99,204
Flax seed, lbs	48,330	.....	.....	15,620
Broom corn, lbs	27,600	16,670	2,930	2,050
Cured meats, lbs	467,230	32,740	1,434490	1,246484
Beef, brls	27	28	140	.....
Pork, brls	6	355	360	185
Lard, lbs	89,060	34,120	18,000	442,407
Tallow, lbs	29,230	18,350	12,600	5,100
Butter, lbs	42,570	25,685	21,500	26,616
Dressed hogs, No.	64	194	.....	1
Live hogs, No	5,668	2,333	4,703	4,083
Cattle, No	1,164	816	1,463	1,211
Sheep, No	221	363	517	1,036
Hides, lbs	78,380	141,550	129,216	140,143
Highwines, brls	250	414	663	510
Wool, lbs	51,500	5,450	6,300	63,390
Potatoes, bu	5,186	3,605	290	.....
Lumber, M feet	441	1,192	1,544	682
Shingles, M	2,240	2,250	1,574	1,020
Lath, M	25	400	5	35
Salt, brls	.....	.....	855	768

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 2,065 bu wheat; 551 bu corn; 679 bu oats; 387 bu rye; 443 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 66 cars wheat; 124 cars corn; 12 cars oats; 1 car rye; 8 cars barley. Total, 211 cars, or 82,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were generally firm to-day, but with less doing than on Saturday, except in wheat and corn. The receipts were rather light, and the indications of a storm that might retard planting tended to cause firmness in breadstuffs, which was helped by reported strength in New York. The shipments were liberal for the season.

Dry goods continue to move on a liberal scale, with but slight variation in prices. The demand for groceries, both staple and fancy, was satisfactorily active, and, aside from coffees, which were quoted easy, the prices current at the close of last week were firmly adhered to. Butter was quiet and weak, except for choice packed, which was in good request at full prices. No changes were noted in the bagging, coal, fish, and dried fruit markets, a fair amount of trading being done at substantially Saturday's prices. Canned goods were again reported fairly active and firm. The hay market was dull. Hides and leather remain firm. There were no changes in oils, paints, and colors.

Great activity is witnessed in the market for metals and tinners' stock, and all articles are ruling firm. Pig tin has advanced 2c, and sheet zinc ½c, in consequence of an advance East. A fair trade is reported in iron and steel, and the tone of the market is one of firmness. Nails are active and strong at $5.50 rates. There was no particular change in lumber; the better grades are in fair local demand and firm, while common lumber, joists, fencing, &c., are weak; quotable at about $15.00. The country trade is improving, but the city demand for these grades, as compared with former seasons, is light. Hardwood is dull and nominal. Wool and hops continue dull and unchanged. The average trade in broom-corn was transacted at the prevailing prices. Hungarian and millet seeds were active and 5@10c higher; timothy was in good demand and firm; clover remains quiet and unchanged.

The supply of apples, oranges, and lemons was of a liberal character, and prices were easier, especially for apples, which sell very slowly to the city trade, and the interior demand is inconsiderable. Potatoes were in moderate demand, at former prices. The scarcity of poultry continues, and choice stock is salable at the full prices of last week. Eggs were in fair request at 16@16½c.

Lake freights were strong, but quiet, advancing another 1c per bu to Buffalo, under a fair inquiry, joined to the fact that our supply of disengaged freight room is small in proportion to the stocks of grain that are now awaiting transportation, while much of the freight now already engaged is taken for grain to arrive by canal. The market opened with 14c bid for corn, and a conditional bid of 14½c; rose to 15c, at which figure two charters were effected, which will carry out 71,000 bu corn to Buffalo, and closed strong with 15c bid and 16c asked. Wheat to Buffalo was quoted nominal at 16c bid and 17c asked. Through freights were not named.

Highwines were in fair demand, and steady at Saturday's quotations, though reported dull and easier in New York. Sales were limited to 150 brls at 86½c per gallon.

Provisions were in light demand, but firm, in sympathy with the markets in other cities, Cincinnati being quoted higher. Mess pork opened dull and seemed weak, but improved about 10c per barrel towards the close. Lard was in moderate request and 5c per 100 lbs higher. Meats were unchanged, except that shoulders were quoted a shade higher. A good many operators are inclined to think that the bulge in provisions had seen its top notch for the present, the chief reason adduced being that a large part of the meat made here this winter was bought on account of European Governments, in anticipation of war; and that difficulties being settled those meats will be offered in the markets of the Old World, and break down prices. Against this comes the news that they have not near enough meat in Europe, and are preparing to make bacon out of our mess pork. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $14.50@14.55; do seller April, $14.55@14.60; do seller May, $14.80@14.85; do seller June, $15.10@15.15; do seller July, $15.30@15.35; prime mess, $12.50@13.00; extra prime, $10.00@10.25. Lard, cash, or seller April, $7.85@7.90; do seller May, $8.05; do seller June, $8.20. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10c for 20-lbs; 10½@10⅝c for 18-lbs; 11@11½c for 17-lbs; 11¾@12c for 16-lbs; 12@12½c for 15-lbs; and 12½@12¾c for 14-lb averages. Dry salted meats quotable at 4¾@5c for shoulders; 6¾@6⅞c for long clear; 7½@7¼c for short ribs; and 7¼c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 5⅛@5¼c. English meats, 7@7½c for Cumberlands; 7⅝@7½c for short ribs; 7½@7⅝c for short clear; 12¼@13½c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 6¼c for shoulders, 8½c for clear ribs, 8½c for short clear, and 13@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra mess do, $10.00@10.50; beef hams, $28.50@29.50. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5¾@6¾c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork at $14.55; 500 brls do, seller May, at $14.85; 500 brls do, seller June, at $15.15; 6 brls prime mess at $12.50; 250 tcs lard at $7.90; 100 tcs do at $7.80; 250 tcs do, seller April, at $8.90; 1,250 tcs do, seller May, at $8.05; 100 tcs do (Saturday evening) at $8.00; 10 tcs country lard at 7¾c; 140,000 lbs shoulders (part seller April) at 5c; 20,000 lbs do at 4½c; 350 boxes do at 5¼c; 45 boxes Cumberlands on private terms; 27 tcs white grease at 6¼c; 86 tcs yellow do at 5¼c.

Flour was very quiet in the general market, though the aggregate of sales was larger than on any one of several days past, as two round lots of 1,000 brls each were taken by one party for export. The market was quoted firm, in sympathy with the advance in wheat here, and a stronger market for flour in New York. Bran was lower. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extra (California) at $12.00; 100 brls do do at $7.00; 50 brls on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.45; 100 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $5.50; 2,500 brls on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.37½; 200 brls do at $3.75. Total, 3,275 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $10.50; 10 tons do at $10.00, both on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.00	@10.50
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.00	@ 7.00
Low to medium	5.00	@ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50	@ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.50	@ 5.00
Rye flour	4.25	@ 4.50
Bran	10.00	@10.50
Middlings	11.00	@15.00

Wheat was more active, and 1¼@1½c higher, being reported strong in Liverpool, and firmer in New York, while our receipts were rather small. This brought out several speculative buyers, and caused offerings to be very light when there was a lull in the demand. There seemed to be a general impression that the bear interest had exhausted itself for awhile in trying to force down prices last week, and hence the more local operators took hold with more freedom, though there was no rush on the part of the shorts. A good European demand is expected, in spite of the heavy California supply. Seller April, the principal option dealt in, opened at $1.20⅝, advanced to $1.21⅜, receded to $1.21⅛, and advanced to $1.21⅜ at the close. Seller May ranged exactly 4c above April. Seller the month sold at $1.20⅝@$1.21; and strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 spring at $1.21½@1.21⅜, both closing at the outside. No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.27½@1.28; No. 3 do at $1.09½@1.10; and rejected do was strong at 95@96c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.28; 1,600 bu do at $1.27½; 8,800 bu No. 2 spring, fresh at $1.21¼; 11,000 bu do at $1.21⅛; 16,800 bu do at $1.21½; 85,000 bu regular do at $1.21; 5,000 bu do at $1.20⅞; 11,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.10; 2,400 bu do at $1.09½; 400 bu rejected spring, fresh at 96c; 800 bu do at 95c. Total 148,400 bu.

Corn was more active, and ½c higher, under a good demand, with lighter receipts, and greater firmness reported from New York. The demand was a very quiet one, but steady, and principally from the representatives of parties believed to reside East or in Canada. Hence a good deal of trading was done in options, without noise, and without making any material difference in prices. Holders were perhaps deterred from asking an advance by the further rise on freights, which by adding 1@1½c per bu to the cost of transportation to Buffalo will necessarily widen the gap between Chicago and New York prices to at least that extent. There was very little demand for cash corn. Regular No. 2, or seller the month sold at 31⅜@31½c; current receipts at 33¼c; seller April at 31⅜@31½c; seller May at 35⅜@35⅝c; seller June at 37¼@37⅝c; seller July at 38⅝@38⅞c, and seller August at 39⅝@39⅞c, all closing with firm holders at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 29,000 bu No. 2 gilt-edged receipts at 33¼c; 85,000 bu regular at 31½c; 10,000 bu do at 31⅝c; 6,000 bu rejected at 28⅝c; 7,200 bu do at 28⅜c; 400 bu ear at 34c delivered; 6,400 bu by sample at 32¼c on track. Total, 144,000 bu.

Oats were very quiet, but a shade firmer. There was very little demand; but holders were strong in their views, owing to the fact that New York was again reported higher. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 was quoted at 26@26½c; seller April at 26½@26¼c; and seller May at 29¼@29⅝c, with the inside bid, and the outside asked. Seller June sold sparingly at 30½c. The market closed steady. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 2 fresh, and 1,800 bu (R. I.) at 26⅜c; 1,200 bu fresh at 26⅝c; 1,200 bu rejected (A. D. & Co.) at 23⅜c. Total, 6,000 bu.

Rye was more active, and a shade firmer, owing to the continued light receipts, which make offerings small. Regular receipts of No. 2 were quoted at 64c bid, and 64½c asked. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 (fresh) at 65c; 800 bu do (regular) at 64½c; 400 bu, by sample, at 67½c; and 400 bu do at 67c. Total, 2,400 bu.

Barley was rather less active, but again strong, readvancing to the outside prices of Saturday, under an urgent speculative demand for No. 2. Regular No. 2 and seller April sold at 80@80½c, closing easier at 79⅞c. Stricly fresh receipts of No. 2 were nominal at 81@82c. No. 3 was in fair demand at 65¼@67½c, according to date of receipt and location. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 at 80½c; 5,000 bu do at 80c; 2,000 bu No. 3, fresh, at 67½c; 1,200 bu do at 67c; 400 bu at 66c; 1,200 bu do (Central) at 65½c; 400 bu do rejected at 46c; 400 bu do at 45c; 800 bu do at 43c; 400 bu by sample at 85c; 600 bu do at 81c; 800 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 72c; 1,200 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 50c. Total, 25,600 bu.

THE OUTLOOK OF BREADSTUFFS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* says: The future of prices of breadstuffs hinges upon the wants of the United Kingdom and the ability of exporting countries to supply her and the other importing countries of Europe. The wants of the United Kingdom will be determined by the greater or less deficiency of her own crops of 1872, and the incoming crop prospects of 1873. The breadth of land sown to wheat in the United Kingdom for the crop of 1873 is believed to be less than the usual average by about 10 per cent, and some considerable portion of this has been sown to spring wheat, which has less certainty of good returns in the British Isles than the winter wheat crop. The requirements of wheat for weekly consumption are about 423,000 quarters, equal to 21,976,000 quarters per annum, or 175,808,000 bushels. The home crop of wheat in 1871 was 11,500,000 quarters. The average home product of wheat for the nine years ending with 1871 was 13,810,013 quarters; average, less seed, 12,706,785 quarters; the average acreage under wheat, 3,922,586 acres. The wheat crop of 1872 is estimated at 9,500,000 quarters; and less seed, 8,396,672 quarters. At 21,976,000 quarters annual consumption, less 1,103,328 quarters for seed, the required imports for the harvest year to end Aug. 31, 1873, will be about 12,466,000 quarters, or 96,808,000 bu.

The imports, less exports, from Sept. 1, 1872, to Feb. 22, 1873, have been equal in flour and wheat to 6,531,099 quarters, or 52,248,792 bu; besides, there were in transit March 1, 1873, 10,880,000 bu, making the aggregate of imports and on passage 63,128,192 bushels. Her own crop of wheat, less seed, 8,396,672 quarters, equal to 67,173,376 bushels, will give an aggregate supply of 130,301,498 of the 166,981,370 bushels required, leaving to be supplied from imports from Feb. 22 to Aug. 31, 1873, 36,679,892 bushels, exclusive of what was on passage March 1, 1873.

The question arises, will the United Kingdom be able to secure this amount of wheat in the markets of the wheat exporting countries of the world?

The imports into the United Kingdom from March 1 to Aug. 31, 1872, six months, were:

From	Wheat, cwts.	Flour, cwts.
Russia	7,582,390	
Denmark	603,216	
Germany	2,006,415	478,655
France	322,863	342,969
Austrian Ter	40,782	
Turkey	572,847	
Egypt	1,132,539	
United States of America	3,448,566	202,897
Chili	818,471	
British North America	389,460	163,484
Other countries	775,714	446,146
Total	17,193,023	1,604,251

The imports for the six months from the foregoing mentioned countries were equal to 4,279,029 quarters of wheat, or 34,232,232 bushels, or only 2,447,660 bushels less than the required imports from March 1, 1873, to Aug. 31, 1873.

France, from March 1, 1872, to August 31, 1872, imported 1,382,138 quarters of wheat, and 37,402 sacks of flour of 280 lbs each, equal in flour and wheat to 1,403,956 quarters, or 11,231,648 bushels of wheat. It is not probable that France will require to import from March 1, 1873, to Aug. 31, 1873, anything like this amount of wheat.

The exports from all United States ports to United Kingdom and the Continent from March 1, 1872, to Aug. 31, 1872, in wheat and flour were equal to 6,081,102 bu.

The United States, California and Oregon included, will have probably 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 bu more wheat for export to Europe, flour included, from March 1, 1873, to Aug. 31, 73, than in 1872.

Russia in eleven months of 1872, ended 30th November, exported to all countries, including flour, 61,643,130 bu of wheat against 67,035,972 bu for the corresponding time in 1871. The exports from Russia to Great Britain from March 1 to Aug. 31, 1872, were equal to 1,684,976 quarters, or 13,479,808 bushels. The exports from Russia will not, probably, be near as large from March 1 to Aug. 31, 1873, as they were in 1872, but the surplus of 150,000 to 200,000 tons of wheat in Australia, the diminished requirements of France, the surplus of Spain, the increased supply from California this year over last, perhaps diminished exports from United States Atlantic ports; a fair surplus from Germany, Egypt, and Chili will make good the increased deficiency in the United Kingdom to the close of the crop-year, Aug. 31, 1873, without a higher range of prices than at present ruling, unless the crop prospects shall be so decidedly unfavorable in the British Isles as to jeopardize the wheat harvest of 1873, in which case augmented prices would, probably, be the result.

The following was the visible supply of grain, including stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, and frozen in on New York canals, March 15, 1873:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	819,000	2,286,976	857,245	197,817
Albany	40,400	400	28,000	28,000
Buffalo	75,795	116,420	67,176	91,667
*Chicago	2,490,920	6,091,586	1,720,517	266,833
Milwaukee	1,927,000	50,009	306,000	122,000
Duluth	77,915	......	......	......
Toledo	523,301	838,424	158,818	10,803
Detroit	236,899	118,200	84,000	49,200
*Oswego	125,000	75,000	2,000	100,000
St. Louis	300,731	675,113	185,938	16,495
Boston	7,734	48,122	123,704	64,131
Toronto	400,924	500	7,296	62,876
Montreal	128,866	356,380	64,697	9,700
*Philadelphia	55,000	265,600	45,000	20,000
*Baltimore	45,000	302,719	50,000	......
Rail shipments w'k	153,728	335,902	251,671	32,716
On N. Y. canals	52,120	164,457	86,200	78,138
Total week	7,255,329	11,720,129	4,096,397	1,365,376
Total—Mar. 8, '73	7,213,168	11,527,105	3,916,298	1,534,886
Total—Mar. 1, '73	7,124,745	11,104,700	3,848,600	1,550,663
Total—Feb. 22, '73	6,814,251	10,662,477	3,681,310	1,638,883
Total—Mar. 16, '72	9,469,636	11,976,884	5,576,908	1,794,932
Total—Dec. 31, '72	6,248,378	9,585,336	3,414,719	2,216,563

*Estimated.

PETROLEUM.

The Titusville *Herald* gives the shipments of crude and refined petroleum from the Pennsylvania oil regions for the past year, as against the two previous years, as follows, viz.:

SHIPMENTS IN	1872.	1871.	1870.
To New York, brls	1,957,954	1,537,652	1,324,922
To Cleveland, brls	1,174,513	1,727,833	1,828,831
To Boston, brls	197,130	179,678	169,363
To Philadelphia, brls	742,455	476,119	425,142
To Pittsburgh, brls	1,177,424	1,128,953	1,132,834
To other points	460,918	409,975	337,837
Total, brls	5,712,365	5,460,210	5,219,129

1869, brls	3,944,388	1867, brls	2,968,366
1868, brls	3,893,252	1866, brls	2,800,000

The following table gives the average daily product of Pennsylvania for the years and during the months indicated:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
January, brls	10,192	12,634	15,477	16,286
February, brls	9,967	11,917	14,391	17,012
March, brls	9,891	12,385	13,457	15,506
April, brls	11,067	12,974	13,308	16,308
May, brls	10,153	14,165	13,987	18,345
June, brls	11,334	14,817	14,806	17,749
July, brls	11,697	18,969	17,261	18,513
August, brls	12,157	17,777	18,161	18,816
September, brls	12,645	19,489	17,648	16,561
October, brls	13,071	20,156	16,068	14,309
November, brls	16,317	18,012	16,651	23,275
December, brls	12,844	15,214	16,703	22,054

The product from all sources of which any statistics are attainable since the year 1859, were:

	Brls.		Brls.
1859	87,000	1867	3,347,000
1860	500,000	1868	3,715,000
1861	2,113,000	1869	4,215,000
1862	3,056,000	1870	5,659,000
1863	2,631,000	1871	5,795,000
1864	2,116,000	1872	6,539,000
1865	2,497,000		
1866	13,597,000	Total	45,840,000

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active and ⅛c lower. No. 2 spring sold at $1.21⅜@1.21⅛ seller April, closing at $1.21⅛; and $1.25⅜@$1.25⅜ seller May, closing at $1.25⅜. Corn and other grain were quiet and nominally unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 24.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate demand and steady at $1.73@1.79.

BROOM CORN—Eastern and local manufacturers are still buying in moderate quantities for immediate consumption. The receipts are light, and stocks are being reduced slightly; but are still large and adequate for present requirements. We repeat: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3¼c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—A moderate amount of trading was done in the butter market at substantially the prices current on the closing days of last week. Shippers still consider prices too high, and are not operating to any very considerable extent, which allows a gradual accumulation of low grades. The wants of local consumers are sufficient to keep the market bare of choice qualities. We quote: Common to choice roll, 20@26c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 28@31c; medium to good, 23@25c; inferior to common, 10@20c.

BAGGING—Prices range the same as for a fortnight past. Trade is rather quiet, though the movement is reported fully up to the average of former seasons at a corresponing period. We quote the market steady as follows: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17@18½c; double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BEANS—Were in moderate request, on local account. Prices are without essential change, as follows: Navies at $2.30@2.50; prime to choice, $2.10@2.25; fair to good, $1.60@2.00; common to medium, $1.00@1.50.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand for building materials continues to improve as the season advances, the given price being generally adhered to: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $10.00@10.50; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $12.00, del.; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $30.00, del.; Racine, $26.50, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	30.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	36.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	42.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	45.00

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Corn is becoming scarce, and a further advance has taken place. Tomatoes, succotash, oysters, and some other articles in the list, are also working upward. Trade is good for the season. Below are the ruling prices:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@	2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@	3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@	3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@	2.75
Raspberries	2.50@	2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	1.90@	2.15
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@	2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@	2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@	2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.85@	2.95
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.80@	2.90
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@	3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@	3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@	1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@	2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@	2.50
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20@	1.30
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20@	2.30
Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight	1.00@	1.10
Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight	1.80@	2.00

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@ 4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per quart	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—Under light stocks and a continued good export demand, the New York market is quoted strong and the feeling here is unequivocally firm, in sympathy. A steadily fair inquiry exists at the usual range of prices. New York factory, 17@18c; Ohio factory, 16@17c; Western factory, 15@17c.

COAL—Remains quiet and steady as previously quoted. Following are the current prices: Lehigh lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00@9.50; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.50@7.00.

COOPERAGE—Was in light request. Prices are without material change, as follows: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whisky barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whisky), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3.00 more than rough; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in fair request on both local and shipping account. The receipts were liberal and prices were a trifle lower. Sales were made at 16@16½c. We note sales of 500 doz at 16c.

FEATHERS—Were in demand. The receipts are light and present prices are sustained, as follows: Prime live geese at 64@67c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers good grades, 45@52c; common do, 25@40c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—A steady demand exists, and prices are firmly maintained all around. We repeat our quotations: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.75@7.00; No. 2 do $6.50@6.75; No. 1 trout, ½ brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—No improvement was noticeable in the demand for domestic fruits, and the easy feeling so long a feature of the market is still prevalent. In foreign assortments a liberal amount of trading was done at very full prices. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 11½@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 10@10½c; raisins, $2.50@2.60; Zante currants, 8@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 7@8c; Western do, 5½@5¾c; Southern do, 4½@5¼c; peaches, pared, 17@20c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; do mixed, 4¾@5¼c; blackberries, 9½@10c; raspberries, 39@41c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUIT—Apples are in large supply and slow of sale; prices in consequence are lower. Car lots of choice are quotable at $3.00; and sales from store range from $2.00@3.75 for fair to fancy fruit. Lemons are plenty and easier. Fancy brands of oranges bring $6.00@7.00 per box. We quote: Apples (fair to choice) at $2.00@3.75 per brl, from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@13.00 per brl; common do at $6.00@9.00; lemons at $6.00@6.75 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; do per box, $5.00@5.50; Palermo do, per box, $3.50@4.50; Messina do, $4.00@5.00.

GROCERIES—Nothing new was divulged in this market. Orders were numerous and liberal, and the aggregate distribution of staple and side goods was large for this period of the week. Values were not subjected to any decided change, though there was a somewhat easier feeling in coffees. We quote:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 29½@30½c; O.G. Java, 27½@28c; Java, No. 2, 25½@26½c; fancy Rio, 24¼@24½c; choice do, 23¾@24c; prime Rio, 23¼@23½c; good do, 23@23½c; common do, 21½@22c; roasting do, 19½@20¼c; Singapore, 23¾@24c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24¼@24½c; do, prime, 23¾@24c; Maracaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7¼@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¼@13½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12½@12⅝c; A, standard, 11½@11⅝c; do No. 2, 11⅜@11½c; B, 11⅜@11½c; extra C, 11¼@11⅜c; C, No. 2, 10¾@11c; yellow C, 10½@10¾c; choice brown, 10¼@10½c; prime do, 10@10¼c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10¼@10⅝c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10½@10⅝c; do prime, 9¾@10c; do, fair, 9½@9¾c; common, 8½@8¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6½c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Dullness still characterizes the hay market. Local consumers were the only operators, shippers remaining out of the market. Prices were without quotable change: Wholesale dealers were paying the following—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.50; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $13.50@14.50; prairie, loose, $9.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—A firm tone was prevalent in the hide market, and sales were chiefly at outside quotations. The demand, though far from being brisk, fully equals the supply. We repeat our list: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10½@11c; do light, 11½@12c; part cured, 9¾@10¼c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were quiet and unchanged. We repeat quotations: Prime to choice Western at 40@48c; fair to good, 35@38c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 45@50c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

HONEY—Good grades of comb are salable, but strained is dull. The offerings are very light. We repeat: Choice white comb, 25@30c; fair to good, 20@25c; strained and common, 12@15c.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade in this department is fair and the market is firm. Following are the prices current:

Iron	4 6-10@	5	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 1-10@	7	rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7¼	rates
Russia iron	20@	21c	℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21	@22	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	℔ lb

LAKE FREIGHTS—Vessels were in demand and firm at 1c advance. Rates are now quoted at 15c bid for corn and 15c for wheat to Buffalo. The charters reported were schooners Sky Lark and Nellie Redington for corn to Buffalo at 16c. Capacity, 71,000 bu.

LEATHER—There is an increasing inquiry for domestic and foreign stock, and April promises to be an active month in this department of trade. Prices remain strong all around, and quotations of French calf will undoubtedly soon be advanced. Following are the current rates:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	35@	38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@	43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	35@	38
Rough upper, heavy	32@	34
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@	37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@	35
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@	1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@	2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.15
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LUMBER—There was no particular change in the condition of the lumber market. A fair local demand exists, the better grades being mostly inquired for, and they are held firmly, being in light stock. The country trade is improving, the orders being mostly for common boards, fencing, &c. Prices for the lower grades are rather weak at $15.00. Hardwood is dull and nominal. We quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@
Fencing	15.00@
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75
Lath, on track	3.37½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@ 3.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@40.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

MAPLE SUGAR—Was in fair local request. Old sugar is quotable at 14c; choice Michigan (new) at 19c. Sales include 500 lbs new Michigan at 19c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—A very satisfactory business is now being transacted under this head, and the market is very firm. An advance of 2c is noted in pig tin, and ½c in sheet zinc, owing to an advance at the East. We now quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7¼@7½c.

NAILS—Continue to meet with an active demand, at the following range of prices: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d, do, $6.25; 3d, do, $7.00; 3d, do, fine, $8.50; 2d, do, $8.75; clinch, $7.87½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were in moderate request. Prices rule steady as follows:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 17½@	18
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	15½@	16½
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20 @	23
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @	22
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	16 @	17
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00	@6.50
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00	@7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	5.50	@6.00

OILS—Prices were generally steady. There was a good demand for carbon, lard, linseed, and turpentine, while other descriptions ruled quiet. Quotations are as follows: Carbon, 19c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neat-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 73@74c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 21@22c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PIG IRON—The pig iron market was without new features. Scotch and stone-coal iron are scarce, and exceedingly firm. Business is fairly active at the subjoined prices:

Scotch (according to brand)	$62.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	60.00
Massillon	60.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago stone coal	57.00
Missouri stone coal	57.00@58.00

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Were moving on a liberal scale at the prices given below:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 12.00
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	3.75@ 4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillion	28.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

POULTRY—The receipts are very light; and choice chickens and turkeys are salable at the full prices of Saturday. Sales include 300 lbs choice turkeys at 13@14c; 3,300 lbs do at 13c; 250 lbs at 12½c; 100 lbs at 10c; 21 doz choice chickens at $4.00; 32 doz do at $3.50@3.75; 23 doz fair do at $3.00@3.25.

POTATOES—Were in large supply. There was a moderate inquiry for choice lots at previous prices. Peachblows are quotable at 48@50c on track, and 53@55c delivered. We note sales of 4 cars peachblows at 50c; 1 car do at 48c, all on track; 4 cars do at 55c, delivered.

SALT—The demand continues moderate. Prices are unchanged, as follows: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.25; ordinary coarse, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25@2.50; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Continue to meet with an improved inquiry. We continue to quote:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.50
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.55
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.05
1 3-16	10x12	2.05
1 3-16	9x14	2.35
1 3-16	10x15	2.50

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¼ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—Timothy met with a fair order demand, and ruled firm at $3.30@3.35 for prime, and $3.40@3.45 for choice seed. Clover was in light request and steady, at $4.70@4.90 for good to choice medium, and $5.75@5.85 for mammoth. Hungarian and millet were active, and from 5@10c higher. Sales of the former ranged from 95c@$1.10, and of the 75@90c. Flax was quiet at $1.80@2.00 for good crushing, and $2.10@2.25 for sowing. Sales include: 12 bags choice timothy at $3.45; 12 bags do at $3.40; 208 bags prime do at $3.35; 257 bags do at $3.30; 114 bags good at $3.25; 130 bags do at $3.20; 15 bags do at $3.15; 43 bags fair at $3.10; 52 bags at $3.05; 5 bags choice clover at $4.90; 20 bags good at $4.75; 18 bags at $4.70; 13 bags choice mammoth at $5.85; 14 bags do fair at $5.75; 80 sacks fair Hungarian at 95c; 120 bags do, prime, at $1.05; 1 car (to arrive) and 171 bags at $1.10; 400 bags do on private terms; 201 bags choice millet at 90c; 350 bags at 75@90c; 20 bags at 87½c; 25 bags do at 80c; 18 bags at 77c.

TEAS—Only a moderate business was transacted in this department, and if we except fine goods, for which the feeling is still firm, the market was lacking in strength. Following are the quotations: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@60c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.20; common to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75c@$1.00; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 45@50c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—No new features were noted, a fair demand existing, and prices ruling steady and firm. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—We quote the market dull at the following prices: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The features of this market are essentially the same as for some time past. No transactions were reported, and prices are nominally unchanged, as follows:

Tub, washed, extra medium	55@61c
Tub, washed, fair to do	51@56c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	51@53c
Fleece, washed, X, light	51@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	47@50c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	40@45c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	25@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	32@37c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	28@31c
Super, pulled	42@45c
Extra, pulled	42@45c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 24.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 3,200 head. Shipping cattle were in good demand on New York, Boston, Albany, Pittsburgh, and Buffalo account, and suitable offerings readily commanded the prices current last week. Other descriptions, embracing butchers' stuff and stockers, were, to a great extent, neglected, but holders showed no disposition to urge sales at any material concession, and values may be considered unchanged. Liberal as was the supply, the bulk was disposed of, shippers alone taking some 2,000 head at $4.50@5.00 for common to medium steers of from 1,150 to 1,250 lbs average, and at $5.25@6.25 for good to extra steers averaging from 1,250 to 1,500 lbs. Local butchers took a few loads at $3.00@4.50 for poor to good, while feeders operated in a small way at $3.50@4.50. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.40@4.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@3.00
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.00@3.75
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.00@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	fleshy steers	1,128	$4.87½
34	fleshy steers	1,212	4.87½
12	roughish steers	1,387	5.40
27	roughish steers	1,381	5.40
21	steers	1,367	5.25
66	good steers	1,280	5.50
18	fleshy steers	1,163	4.80
48	choice steers	1,306	6.00
46	choice steers	1,349	5.75
48	choice steers	1,400	5.85
52	choice steers	1,400	5.85
15	good steers	1,312	5.62½
17	Texan steers	977	4.12½
17	good steers	1,290	5.25
19	cows	1,040	3.85
11	medium steers	1,314	5.15
36	Texan steers	944	4.00
51	Texan steers	1,196	4.50
85	Texan steers	1,054	4.50
48	Texan steers	1,226	5.12½
15	cows	981	4.25
13	cows	692	3.00

HOGS—The receipts since Saturday have been comparatively light, reaching only 8,380 head, and under a strong Eastern demand and a fair local inquiry the market was firm and a shade higher. New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Canada buyers were operating, and trading was brisk at $4.90@4.95 for common; at $5.00@5.10 for medium, and at $5.15@5.30 for good to strictly choice. Few sold below $5.00. The market closed quiet and steady at the above quotations.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
63	198	$5.25	55	305	$5.00	64	202	$5.20
131	191	5.25	69	210	5.20	14	172	5.25
101	181	5.20	53	190	5.05	67	236	5.20
50	207	5.05	51	172	5.15	55	239	5.20
67	216	5.25	47	251	5.25	65	182	5.20
360	188	5.20	65	191	5.10	168	162	5.17½
270	280	5.10	106	235	5.15	74	144	5.12½
47	200	5.12½	55	207	5.25	62	199	5.15
57	178	5.15	106	225	5.20	84	275	5.40
21	195	5.12½	55	207	5.25	140	170	5.10
13	321	4.90	47	314	4.95	88	180	4.90
27	251	5.20	44	210	4.90			

SHEEP—The receipts were 594 head. The demand was small, and too few sales were effected to indicate any change in values. We quote at $3.25@5.75 for poor to choice.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Candy

Embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and, while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, &c. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable.

These candies are put up in 25 cent boxes, convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia.

SHAWLS, LACES, &c.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR

SHAWLS AND SCARFS,

FINE LACES,

French Embroideries,

&c., &c.

J. A. CONNOR & CO.,

1151 Broadway, N. Y.,

Have now ready their Spring importation of the above specialties, which they are offering at extremely low prices.

All our selections have been carefully made.

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK,

And special inducements are offered as to quality and price.

All orders will receive careful supervision and prompt attention.

J. A. Connor & Co.,

1151 Broadway, bet. 26th and 27th-sts.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

Is the cheapest and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES.

The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second-st., Philadelphia.

D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor.

☞ For sale by Grocers and Druggists.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 37 West Madison-st., and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:30 p. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 4:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:10 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:00 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:20 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	† 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†9:00 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:15 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

For Material, and Work, and Labor Required in the Construction of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 7th day of April, 1873, at noon, by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the furnishing and delivery of all material, work, labor, and construction of and for the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building, being erected on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans and specifications, details and drawings on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, Architects, No. 14 South Clark-st., Chicago, as follows, to-wit:

1. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for entire mason, cut stone, and plastering work complete.

2. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the iron work complete.

3. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the building, carpenter, joiner, and woodwork complete.

4. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the plumbing and gas-fitting complete.

The stone to be used may be granite, marble, or sandstone. The quality must have uniformity of color, texture, and durability, and no stone will be considered whose quality has not been tested by actual use in buildings.

Builders may include one or more of the items specified in their proposals, and all proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the County Clerk, and be accompanied with a copy of this notice and by a penal bond in the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000), with security, to be approved by said Board, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him and give bond, with approved security therefor, as follows: For the stone, mason, and plastering work.......$25,000; For the iron work and material.......; For the carpenter, joiner, and building work and material.......10,000; For the plumbing, gas-fitting, work, and material.......10,000.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved. Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed Proposals for (the various kinds of work and material named), and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to The Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

H. M. SINGER,
JOHN HERTING,
A. J. GALLOWAY,
THOMAS LONERGAN,
GEORGE M. BOGUE,

Committee on Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

☞ Times, Journal, Post, Staats-Zeitung, Union, and Inter-Ocean please copy.

Chicago, March 12, 1873.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

A HOME FOR OLD PEOPLE.

Important Action of the Managers of the Old Ladies' Home.

Reorganization of the Institution---Old Men to Be Provided For---A $50,000 Donation.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Old Ladies' Home was held at the residence of Col. James, No. 620 Michigan avenue, yesterday afternoon. There were present Dr. Ryder, Mr. Raymond, Col. James, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Daniel Jones, Mrs. Edson Keith, Mrs. Colby, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Swan, and Mrs. Gould. Mr. Raymond presided, and said the object of meeting was to hear the report of the Committee appointed to confer with the Aid and Relief Society in regard to the proposition made to them.

The proposition referred to was not defined by the Chairman, and hence a few words of explanation are necessary to make what followed intelligible. The present building used as a Home for impecunious old ladies is entirely inadequate, and many applications for admission are refused on account of a lack of accommodation. The applicants are principally aged people who lost their all in the fire, and the Relief and Aid Society being aware of this fact, offered to give the society $50,000 if they would enlarge the scope of their institution and provide for old men as well as women, without regard to color, race, or religion. The proposition was not favorably received for a time, the majority of the Society maintaining that the Home should be a refuge for Protestants only. Their prejudices, however, were easily overcome by the arguments of the more liberal members, and to-day no one objects to receiving Catholic, Mahommedan, or Hottentot if they are worthy. The Relief Society insisted that sectarianism should not debar any person, and having carried their point, the money has been delivered to the Trustees of the Society.

Dr. Ryder, from the Conference Committee, reported that they had met the Relief Committee several times, and after much labor had come to an understanding. It was found upon consultation with legal gentlemen, that it would be impossible to amend the charter of the Society, the present Constitution of Illinois putting a veto on special legislation,—that the broadening of the scope of the work must be done under a general law. Hence, the shorter way was to organize anew under what was called the general law for the organization of corporations, but, at the same time, to insert a clause to perpetuate the old institution.

The certificate prepared by the Joint Committee was as follows:

WHEREAS, The Old Ladies' Home of Chicago, Illinois, instituted to provide a home for aged ladies, otherwise homeless, has for some years been, and now is, in successful operation; and

WHEREAS, In view of their past experience, the society and managers of the said Old Ladies' Home of Chicago, Illinois, have determined to provide a home for men as well as women, and that the charter of said Old Ladies' Home is not sufficiently broad for the purposes now sought to be accomplished; now, therefore, we, the undersigned, being citizens of the United States, and desiring to form a corporation, not for pecuniary profit, but for the purpose of providing a home for aged persons, otherwise homeless, 60 years of age and upwards, without regard to sex, race, creed, or nationality, where, on suitable conditions, they may spend their remaining years in circumstances of comfort and usefulness, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "an act concerning corporations," approved April 18, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, do make this certificate in writing, and do certify that the following is a true statement of the name or title by which such corporation shall be known in law, the particular business and objects for which it is formed, the number of its Trustees, and the names of its Trustees selected for the first year of its existence, viz.:

First—The corporation shall be known in law as "The Old People's Home of the City of Chicago."

Second—Its particular object shall be to provide a home for old people, 60 years of age and upward, without regard to race, creed, or nationality, who have never been public paupers and who ought not to be treated as such, and who are peculiarly unable to provide for themselves.

Third—The number of its Trustees shall be nine; they shall hold the property of the institution, and adopt such by-laws for its management, and from time to time change the same as they shall deem best.

Fourth—The names of the Trustees selected for the first year of the existence of the corporation are: Josiah L. James, B. W. Raymond, N. S. Bouton, Daniel A. Jones, Henry W. King, C. G. Hammond, T. M. Avery, H. H. Taylor, and A. E. Bishop, three of whom shall hold office as such trustees for the term of one year, three for the term of two years, and three for the term of three years, or until their successors are elected and qualified; and at their first meeting, said Board of Trustees shall by lot select three of their number who shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected and qualified, and three of their number who shall hold office for two years and until their successors are elected and qualified, and three of their number who shall hold office for three years and until their successors are elected and qualified; and at each annual meeting thereafter there shall be elected three Trustees, who shall hold their office for three years and until their successors are elected and qualified.

B. W. RAYMOND,
W. H. RYDER,
H. A. JOHNSON.

Dr. Ryder said if this certificate was approved by the meeting, the Relief Committee would pass it immediately, and it could be forwarded to Springfield by Thursday. As soon as it reached there the new Society was practically organized, and the Trustees named could commence to transact business. He then read some bye-laws for the government of the institution. The plan was that the property be held by the Board of Trustees, who were men, although nothing prevented the election of ladies; and that at the annual meeting a Board of Managers, exclusively of ladies, be elected, to have sole charge of the internal affairs of the institution. Each board elects its own officers, and appoints such persons to assist as may be considered necessary—the Trustees, a Secretary and Treasurer, and the managers a Superintendent of the Home and a Matron. The ladies are to be held responsible for the management.

On motion, Mr. Raymond was appointed a Committee to ascertain what legal steps were necessary to transfer the property of the Society to the new Trustees.

Mr. Raymond spoke of the necessity for more room at the Home, and hoped a larger building would be speedily secured.

Dr. Ryder said the Board of Trustees would undoubtedly take the matter in hand at their first meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Louisiana Troubles---Letter from Gov. McEnery.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
NEW ORLEANS, March 20, 1873.

DEAR SIR: I respectfully suggest that, with as little delay as possible, there be called in your parish a mass meeting of citizens to perfect a complete and thorough organization, with a view to the resistance of the collection of taxes by the Kellogg Government. I will remain at my post at the Capitol, and exercise, so far as practicable, the powers and functions of my office, and appeal to the people of the State to rally to my support and give me effective aid in my efforts to hold their rights and liberties.

It is impossible that the Kellogg usurpation can continue beyond the meeting of Congress, in December next, and if our liberties are worth anything at all, they are worth a struggle against tyranny and usurpation from now until Congress shall definitely act in our case. Let there be unanimity among the tax-payers of Louisiana, and the foul usurpation now headed by William Pitt Kellogg will be blasted, and, in due time, Louisiana will be blessed with the government of her choice.

(Signed) JOHN MCENERY,
Governor of Louisiana.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—A RARE CHANCE—200 FEET ON WEST Madison-st., between Throop and Laflin-sts. The first five years at a very low figure. Will pay for the improvements at the expiration of the term, at appraised valuation, or release for another five years, the same for third and fourth terms. C. J. CORSE & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE—A 1 DOCKAGE, FOOT OF RIVER AND Dock-sts., formerly occupied by Chapman. Possession on demand. Apply to F. W. BUCKINGHAM, 698 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—FARMS, WELL-IMPROVED, BUILDings, orchard, &c., at Hinsdale. Call or address O. J. STOUGH, Hinsdale, or 804 State-st.

TO LEASE—ALL OR PART OF ABOUT 225 FEET dock frontage, in one of the best locations on the North Branch. Address F 80, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

SCOVIL'S NEW AND SIMPLE SYSTEM OF Stenography and Phonography. 70 William-st., N. Y.; 129 LaSalle-st., Chicago. Combines all the advantages of modern systems. Introductory lecture 8 o'clock this afternoon at Porter's Telegraph College, Republic Life Building. Admission free.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS governess; can teach all the English branches, with music, French, and drawing; would take $4 a week, and have no objection to make the children's clothes. The best of references given and expected. Address V 69, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO LEASE.

WANTED—TO LEASE A LOT FOR A TERM OF years, outside fire limits, south of Van Buren-st., west of Ashland-av., where there is water. Address W, care George W. Galloway, Carrier 78.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSES — WARREN-AV., TWO-story and basement, $6,500.
HONORE-ST., near Adams, house with lot 37 ft. front, $8,000.
LOOMIS-ST., near Van Buren, 50 ft. and house, $11,000.
NORTH CLARK-ST., near Division, two-story house, $10,000.
WOODLAND PARK, desirable house, $18,000.
BRYANT-AV., large house with all desirable conveniences, lot 100 ft. front, $25,000.
DREXEL-AV. BOULEVARD, near Oakwood-av., fine new brick house, 14 rooms; for rent, $100 per month; for sale, $14,000.
Houses in various parts of the city and Hyde Park, not enumerated above, for sale by
CHACE & ABELL,
184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—GOOD MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE WITH barn, on Michigan-av., east front, between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts., $23,000.
2-story brick house on Calumet-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts., $13,000.
2-story marble-front house on Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., $13,000.
New marble-front house on Michigan-av., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts., $23,000.
Marble-front house on Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts., $20,000.
2-story brick house on Prairie-av., just south of Twenty-second-st., $15,000.
A. J. AVERELL,
Real Estate Agent, 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS, ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No Agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT ON INdiana-av., near Twenty-second-st., 25x178; the purchaser can assume mortgage, and pay balance in good outside lots; must be sold.
Lots on Archer-av., Locke, Hickory, and Fuller-sts.
Lots or blocks of ground at Brighton, on easy terms.
Bargains in acre property, 3 miles west of city limits, between Twelfth and Madison-sts.
REA & COATES,
168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—99 FEET, CORNER OF WABASH-AV. and Thirty-seventh-st., southeast front.
18 lots fronting Boulevard, at Maplewood.
10 well selected lots in Bickerdike's Addition.
Choice lots at Washington Heights.
Will be sold in parcels or otherwise, on easy terms, at less than their market value. Apply to FERD. W. PECK, Room 8, Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—BY BROWN & HORTON, 2-STORY and basement, with all the modern improvements, lot 25x180, on Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. Also a 2-story and basement, with all modern improvements, with lot 30x180, on Prairie-av., same vicinity. They are both first-class houses. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY NICE BRICK HOUSE AND brick barn on West Washington-st., with all the modern improvements. Price, $9,500. One of the best bargains in the city; street all paved with Nicholson pavement. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES IN THE NORTHEAST ¼ OF Section 15, 39, 13, fronting on Madison-st., near the Chicago Land Company's land. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—2 10-ACRE TRACTS IN SECTION 25, 39, 14, in the Manufacturing District. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH brick basement, gas, water, marble mantel, and gas fixtures, 1499 Prairie-av. DREW & NEWBURY, 8 and 9 Bryan Block, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—PLEASANT TWO-STORY HOUSE, with bay window; large barn and lot, near Monroe-st. $4,200; a bargain. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 142 LaSalle-st., Rooms 41 and 43.

FOR SALE—BY GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 119 DEARborn-st.: Five acres on West Twenty-second-st., between Campbell and Robey-sts., at from $3,000 to $5,000 less than is asked for any adjoining five acres.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, corner of Archer-av. and Sanger-st. Rents for $140 per month. Price, $12,000. Inquire of M. O'NEILL, owner, 63 McGregor-st.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., ABOUT 50 feet north of Monroe-st. Terms to suit; must be sold. Apply to ELIJAH SMITH Trustees, Room 1, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME cottage, situated on Thirty-second-st., just east of Wallace; water on premises and convenient to cars. Five years time and monthly payments. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st. basement.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—1 LOT 22x200 FEET FRONT, on Milwaukee-av., near Powel Hotel, $700; good bargain. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 138 LaSalle-st., southwest corner Madison, Rooms 41 and 43.

FOR SALE—LOT, WEST LAKE-ST., NEAR ANN. Lease of lot, house 10 rooms, and store. South Halsted-st., near Eighteenth. ALBRECHT & CO., Real Estate Agents, 171 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-sixth-st., marble-front house, 14 rooms, good barn. A. C. ODELL, Room 16, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., SOUTHWEST CORNER Thirty-sixth-st., 48x120 feet; price $140 per foot for a few days. A cheaper lot cannot be found. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME ON WEST JACKson-st., east of Throop, only $7,500.
Two-story frame and brick basement, lot 42x150, on Jackson-st., near Ashland-av., $10,500.
2-story and basement brick on Van Buren-st., east of Robey; will be completed by May 1, $9,000.
First-class marble-front on Washington-st., corner lot, east of the Park, $28,000.
Desirable houses in good localities from $4,500 and upwards. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., SOUTHEAST CORNER Fifty-third-st., high ground on the ridge, and within 3 blocks from the improved and most beautiful part of the South Park, 155x170 feet; price, $12,000, balance at end of 6 years with 7 per cent interest. A more certain and safe investment cannot be found anywhere. It is a sacrifice. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.: marble-front house, Michigan-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.; brick barn; $16,000; lots on Calumet-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st.; only $100 per foot.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS ON WESTern-av., Oakley and Idaho-sts., two blocks south of Van Buren, in the most rapidly improving part of Chicago. Good neighborhood, water to the lots. Rare bargains for some one. Prices from $900, terms easy. See plats with EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., SOUTHWEST AND southeast corners Fifty-third-st., 155x170 feet each, price, $120 per foot, very easy terms. This beautiful property, being on high ground, and within two blocks of the great South Park, must soon bring four times the price now asked for it. A large part of the purchase money can remain 6 years at 7 per cent. There is no residence property that will eventually command higher prices than this. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—NO. 957 WABASH-av., north of Twenty-second-st., 2-story frame, with store front, suitable for millinery or furnishing goods; house is complete in every respect; is on leased ground, lease has 5 years to run on very favorable terms. If not sold soon, will be rented. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, IN TERMS to suit, lots on Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on the premises.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE WAREHOUSE, NOS. 144 and 146 Fulton-st., with four years' lease of lot, suitable for any manufacturing purposes, having a large lot running through to the St. Paul Depot; it can be entered from either street. HENRY H. SHUFELDT & CO., on the premises.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SEVERAL FINE RESIdences; must be sold. Prices from $8,000 to $30,000. BARKER WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOMES FOR ALL ON EASY TERMS—Lot inside of the old city limits near Milwaukee-av., from $400 to $500; highest ground in the city; accessible by street-cars, omnibus, and railroad lines. We take you to see these lots and return at any time. A. G. STOREY & SON, southeast corner of Madison and Clark-sts., Room 8.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—SEVERAL SMALL tracts, very desirable, south and west of the city limits. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON TERMS to suit, new house of 10 rooms cor. Western-av. and Polk-st., Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on the premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, BARN, AND FURNITURE, No. 16 Aberdeen-st. Apply to F. B. LITTLE, 113 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY ON LAKE, Clark, State, and Monroe-sts.; also on Wabash and Michigan-avs.; also several long and desirable leases (99 years); also several choice residences on the South Side. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FINE RESIDENCES on South Side. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, MICHIgan-av. and Twenty-fifth-st.
Brick house, Calumet-av., near Twenty-third-st.
Frame house, Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st.
Marble front, 137 feet front, Michigan-av. and Sixteenth-st.
Frame double house, and 50 feet, Prairie-av., at just the value of the land; a bargain.
HENRY L. HILL, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—170 FEET, COLFAX-AV., CORNER Thirty-first-st. 20 acres, Ashland-av., corner Sixty-seventh-st. 106 feet, north front, on Twenty-third-st., near Calumet-av. HENRY L. HILL, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT. WILL TAKE 100,000 bricks in part payment. Address O 12, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES IN SECTION 5, NORTH OF Austin—Acre tracts favorably located for investments, re-sale, or subdivisions, south of city; also, at Riverside, Hawthorne, Washington Heights; also, choice residence lots in Hyde Park. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—
10 lots on Western-av., corner Laughton-st.
15 lots on Laughton-st., corner Western-av.
15 lots on Marvin-st., corner Western-av.
20 lots on Oakley and Leavitt-sts., corner Laughton.
15 lots on Laughton-st., between Oakley and Leavitt.
The above lots are near the McCormick Reaper Factory and will be sold on easy payments.
WING & FARLIN,
68 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A VERY DESIRABLE TWO-story and basement dwelling house on Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. Must be all cash for the low price offered. Also, two-story and basement brick house on Langley-st., at a bargain. Number of other houses on the avenues and cross streets. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, 150 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS LYING TOGETHER, INSIDE boulevard, at $260 each. Will sell all or part. Need money. Address O 53, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—2½ ACRES; ALSO 5 ACRES SUBDIvided into lots, inside South Boulevard, and near Ashland-av. Address Q 44, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—105 FT. ON WINCHESTER-AV., VERY cheap. Lots on West Jackson-st., near California, cheap. Houses and lots in Lawndale on monthly payments. Lots on Tyler, Winchester, Robey, Paulina, Ashland-av., Leavitt, VanBuren, Twelfth-sts., and Western-av. Acre property fronting Douglas Park, cheap. HAIR & CO., Room 26 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—A FINE HOUSE AND LOT ON ROBEY-st., south of Madison, $8,000; part cash and part in trade for a lot near Jackson or Adams and Robey-sts., or part in good suburban property; this is a bargain and cheap. HAIR & CO., Room 26 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 8 ROOMS, CLOSETS, &C., newly papered and painted, 6 years' lease, very cheap, on Twenty-ninth-st., near Wabash-av. Apply at 1061 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A LOT REAR OF 399 WEST Van Buren-st., 50x78 feet, and building 50x50, two stories and cellar, for manufacturing purposes.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — NEW, neat frame house of 8 rooms, and lot 24x124 feet, 822 West Washington-st., near Oakley. Price, $4,000; $1,500 cash; balance in one and two years. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, 180 WEST WASHington-st.:
2-story, 10-room dwelling, lot 30x125, with good barn, 300 Warren-av. Want an offer; will sell at a bargain.
$600—2-story new dwelling, store below, 5 years' ground lease, $80; corner Blue Island-av. and Loomis-st.
$1,500—1 acre, $300 down, balance monthly payments; corner Eighty-third and Loomis-sts.
$2,300—If sold by Thursday, rented for $20 per month, nice 8-room cottage and barn, lot 50x150, near Stewart-av., at Englewood.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD TO-MORROW—FIRST offer buys it—100x175 on Wabash-av., corner Forty-second-st., east front; owner leaving for Europe. Inquire M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE — OR RENT—ELEGANT MARBLE houses on Prairie, Michigan, and Wabash-avs., $2,000 down, long time. S. MEARS, owner, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME, WITH BRICK and stone basement, contains 13 rooms, all modern improvements, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.; also 2-story frame with brick basement and brick barn; lot 50 foot frontage on Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st., offered cheap. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agent, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — ON BURNSIDE-ST., BETWEEN Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., lot 25x110 east front. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR OAKley, 2-story house, 9 rooms, and lot 24x125. $4,000. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE ON BELVIEW-AV., between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts.; 10 large rooms, with good cellar, will be offered cheap and on easy terms for a few days. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—250 FEET ON TOMPKINS-PLACE, BEtween Fiftieth and Fifty-first-sts., very low and on easy terms. GEO. H. ROZET, 155 LaSalle-st., Rooms 8 and 9.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST LAKE-st.; near Lincoln. Desirable business property. GEO. H. ROZET, 155 LaSalle-st., Rooms 8 and 9.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF CHICAGO-AV. AND Larrabee-sts., 91x122. Valuable business corner. GEO. H. ROZET, 155 LaSalle-st., Rooms 8 and 9.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE ON EVANS-AV., 8 large rooms; owner wants money, and those wishing to buy homes will do well to give us a call. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MADISON-ST., AT $90 TO $100 per foot. Lots on Monroe-st., $60 to $65 per foot. Lots on Wilcox-st., $50 to $55 per foot, near Western-av. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., corner Clark.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—150 FEET ON KENwood-court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-st.; no cash payments required of parties making improvements.
10 lots on Egan-av., corner Stewart.
25x125 on Fourth-av., between Harrison and Polk-sts., with 2-story frame house.
50x160 on Indiana-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-Fourth-sts.
49x160 on Kimbark-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.
25x160 on Langley-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.
10 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble.
80x170 on Michigan-av., with first-class house.
WING & FARLIN,
68 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, NEAR the station, 5 choice lots (each 25x125 feet) for $1,000, payable $300 cash and the balance $100 per year for seven years, with the privilege of making monthly payments, if desired. Any purchaser of five lots who builds thereon, within six months from date of purchase, a house worth not less than $1,500, will be allowed a deduction of $200 from the purchase price. For a house worth $1,800, finished within three months, a deduction of $300 from the purchase price will be made. We will sell about 50 lots on the above terms. Our object in offering the large deductions named is to secure the immediate erection of 15 or 20 good residences. One has been begun, and several others are already contracted to be built upon the adjoining property and completed June 1, 1873. Full abstracts, showing perfect title, will be furnished free to each purchaser. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—CHEAP PROPERTY—16 lots in Beck's Sub, (800 feet frontage), one block from park; only $20 per foot, on very easy terms.
State-st., southwest corner Sixty-fifth-st., 149x189 feet; only $4,200 if taken immediately; a sacrifice.
10 acres adjoining Mr. Beck's Park, and near artesian well, at an extraordinary bargain.
State-st., northeast corner Seventy-fourth-st., 100x164 feet, at only $1,000 cash.
Michigan-av., southwest corner Seventy-fourth-st., 100 x164 feet, only $1,100 cash.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES, SUBDIVIDED, CORNER State and Eighty-third-sts., having 1,500 on Wabash, Michigan, and Indiana-avs.; little cash, balance on time; very cheap. NELSON THOMASSON, Room 5, Honore Block.

FOR SALE—313 FEET CORNER CALUMET-AV. and Fifty-seventh-st., very cheap and good terms. Calumet-av. is here 100 feet wide, and a beautiful grove covers this property. NELSON THOMASSON, Room 5, Honore Block.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—3-STORY HOUSE; IT is a new house, 3 blocks south of depot. Vincennes-av., east front, 12 rooms, closets and basement; would take a close carriage on first payment, the balance in small monthly payments. Apply on the premises, or at C. L. BOARDMAN'S Livery Stable, 13 East Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—SEVERAL RESIDENCES, lots, and acre tracts; Oak Park property a specialty. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 45 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AT HYDE PARK; VERY desirable, near lake and depot; fine corner lot; gas in house; good barn; must be sold; offered at bargain, if taken at once; will take customers down on train, and show it ourselves. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS NEAR OAKLAND CEMEtery. One lot Englewood near depot, cheap. One acre, house 7 rooms, at Jefferson. ALBRECHT & CO., Real Estate Agents, 171 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT—THE property known as "Glen Flora," at Waukegan, Ill., containing 23 acres, with first-class improvements, including large brick dwelling, fine horse stable, and coach house, cold grapery, and large variety of fruit, ice house, chicken house, large and convenient cattle barn, all in first-class order.
This property is situated one mile north of railroad depot, on the Bluff, with fine view of Lake Michigan, and is a beautiful suburban home, and offered at a bargain on favorable terms. For particulars apply to O. S. LINCOLN or C. C. PARKS, Waukegan.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON HUMBOLDT BOULEvard; 23 lots in Sherman's Addition to Holstein, on favorable terms. Can negotiate loans and place good paper at favorable rates. PARKER & STOWE, Room 19, 145 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, ON MOST favorable terms, farms, houses, and lots; houses from $1,500 to $10,000. Address or inquire at Hinsdale, or at 804 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $16,000; also, choice building lots, and acre-property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—A CHOICE lot, 75x180 ft, one of the best lots in the town. For terms apply to C. SHACKELFORD, office Travelers' Insurance Co., 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, A GOOD HOUSE, with 50 or 100 feet, one block and a half from depot; high and dry, with shrubbery and excellent water on premises; can give possession April 1. Inquire of J. D. BEST, 212 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—10½ ACRES HALF IMPROVED, SOME timber, near the station, Chicago 30 miles; house and lot, all for $700; terms easy; work plenty at $2 per day. J. EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

FOR SALE—BY GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 119 DEARborn-st.: Residence at Hyde Park, with lot 150x160 feet, on a corner, convenient to depot and in good locality. Price, $15,000.

FOR SALE—11 LOTS AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, A great bargain, for cash.
Two 2-story and basement cottages on Langley and Forty-second-sts., $35,00; easy time.
LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block.

FOR SALE — CHANCE FOR SPECULATION—40 acres near a depot, in sight of the city, at $100 per acre. JAS. ALLEN, Room 12, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 119 DEARborn-st.: At Kenwood—one of the finest residence lots south of Chicago, 100x250 fronting on Woodlawn-av., just north of Forty-seventh-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES IMPROVED LAND, HOUSE, orchard, small fruit, ¾ mile from station, 30 miles from Chicago, $60 per acre. J. EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS WELL LOCATed, in Hyde Park, ranging from $7,000 to $45,000; also, desirable lots in that vicinity. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE BLOCKS AT WASHINGTON Heights, very cheap; ground high (some grove.) JAS. ALLEN, Room 12, No. 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE PROPERTY near the depot, at Norwood Park, Austin, and Ravenswood. I have some bargains. F. M. FOX, 159 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—TWO COTTAGES AT EVANSTON, 8 rooms and kitchen each; $4,500 for both; lot 50x170. Houses and lots in Norwood Park from $2,700 to $5,000; easy terms; some on monthly payments. GEORGE SUMMERS, 188 Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, about twenty minutes' walk of Morgan av. Depot, containing from 15,000 to 20,000 trees, varying from 5 to 10 feet in height, and of various kinds. All for $2,500. Apply to GEORGE W. HILL, 190 Madison-st., corner Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—AT LOW PRICES, AND ON EASY terms, beautiful lots on South Park and Oakwood boulevards; also on Egan, Vincennes, Wabash, Michigan, and Indiana-avs. There is no choicer property for investment or for improvement. Liberal inducements will be given to those intending to build. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CHICAGO PROPERTY TO BE PAID for with one or more farms, some of them well improved. Value, $2,000 to $30,000. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—I WANT AN INTEREST IN A SUBdivision now made at rates that will pay profits at retail sales. Address Q 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—ANY ONE HAVING REAL ESTATE, city or suburban, that they will sell cheap, may find a buyer by addressing P. O. Box 47, Chicago.

WANTED—FOR SPECIAL CUSTOMER—MODERN house and lot on Michigan, Prairie, Calumet, or South Park-avs.; worth, $9,000 or $10,000. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 142 LaSalle-st., Rooms 41 and 43.

WANTED—COTTAGE 1½-STORY AND BARN, for cash, between Paulina and Winchester, and Madison and VanBuren-sts., south or east front. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—WE CAN OFFER PARTIES DESIRING to dispose of central business improved property, good trades in outside acres or choice improved farms in favorable locations; differences in values can be arranged. REA & COATES, 168 Washington-st.

WANTED—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, worth about $8,000, in exchange for suburban lots, southwest. Address P 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTIES IN OR OUT OF THE CITY, owning real estate in Chicago, or suburbs (wanting to sell), please send or leave a list at my office; will advertise and sell; no sales, no charges; commissions, 2½ per cent. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE 3 CASH CUSTOMERS FOR acre property located within the following bounds: Between Western-av. on the east, Central or Austin-av. on the west, Division-st. north, to Twenty-second-st. on the south, or in the Town of Lake. We mean business if property and price suits. Sales can be closed without delay. Owners please call at our office and leave full description. EVANS, SIMMONS & CO., Office 62 South Halsted-st., northeast corner of Madison-st.

REWARD.

$5 WILL BE PAID AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED to any one who will return the letters that were in my valise, taken out of Pullman sleeping car, on the night of Feb. 28, to F. BENNETT, Asst. Supt. Mich. Central Depot, or the undersigned. S. P. SNYDER, Conductor P. P. C. Co.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—LOT B IN 19TH concession township of Tiny & Co., of Simcoe, Ontario, 200 acres, within one-half mile of Penetanguishene Bay, within two or three days sail of Chicago; the pine and red oak on the land is worth over $1,600, hardwood worth over $30,000 in Chicago; is also well adapted for a shingle manufactory; the proprietor is going to Europe, and will sell very cheap, viz., $1,800. Address JAMES COYLE, 87 Bolton-st., Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

FOR SALE—165-ACRE FARM, 6 MILES FROM KEnosha, Wis., good house, 2 barns, 3 never-failing wells, bearing orchard of 100 trees, 5 acres timber; ½ mile to Wis. U. R. R.; prime prairie soil; can be divided if necessary; $43 per acre; ½ down. W. S. FLUSKEY, Real Estate Agent, Kenosha, Wis.

FOR SALE—12-ACRE FRUIT FARM, 1½ MILES from Kenosha, Wis., ½ mile from railroad station. Good house, barn, hen-house, 275 fruit trees, 100 in bearing, strawberry, raspberry, blackberry. Good garden soil. Price $1,800; $1,000 down. W. S. FLUSKEY, Real Estate Agent, Kenosha, Wis.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID FARM OF 160 ACRES, 3 miles from Chebanse, on Illinois Central Railroad, 60 miles from Chicago. Large house, barn, orchard, and pasture. Wells and new school-house on place. Farm all under cultivation. Terms, one-fourth cash; balance 5 years' time; or will exchange for new general stock of merchandise one-half the value of farm; balance 5 years' time. Apply, before the 1st of April, to C. E. DASHIELL, Waldron, Kankakee County, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FARM OF 80 ACRES; one of 160, and others of 200 to 640 acres; some well-improved; values from $2,000 to $50,000. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., good farm near DeKalb, 160 acres, $7,500; to exchange for city property.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 160 ACRES, ONE-HALF mile from Aurora.
Good orchard of 500 trees and first-rate improvements, ½ mile from Aurora, Ill.
Farm of 212 acres near Palatine, Ill. Good large house, barn, wells, cistern, &c.; 1 mile from station, 23 miles from Chicago.
80 acres at Downer's Grove, ½ mile from station, with house, barn, &c.
Either of the above will be exchanged, at their cash value, for good city or suburban property.
MANVILLE & NEAL, Room 7, Otis Block.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SMALL AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF DRY goods for sale in one of the best towns of Michigan; a rare opportunity, and only offered for special reasons. Address A 28, Tribune office.

A SPLENDID STALL AND A FIRST-CLASS GROcery can be had at Wabash-av. Market House, corner of Eighteenth-st. and Wabash-av. The best business point in Chicago.

ANY NUMBER OF LEGITIMATE BUSINESS chances, including several boarding-houses, requiring from $500 to $15,000. Call and investigate. ALBRECHT & CO., General Brokers, 171 East Madison-st.

AT A SACRIFICE, AN ESTABLISHED SIGN AND paint shop; ladders, tools, &c., for sale. Address Box 366, City.

A PARTY WHO WILL LOAN $300 ON GOOD SEcurity can obtain a situation as hotel clerk at a popular watering place. Apply at 126 South Clark-st., Room 1.

A FIRST-CLASS FLOURING MILL FOR SALE, with all the latest improvements in machinery; stone building, three stories, 36x70; engine, 75 horse power; 4 run of stones; well established, and profitable local custom in good wheat region, about 60 miles from Chicago. Will take in exchange some good lands, or Chicago property; cash will get a great bargain. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

A HARDWARE STORE, ON A BUSINESS STREET, doing a good business, for sale. Good reasons for selling. Address U 23, Tribune office.

GREAT SACRIFICE. WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY. Monday, March 31, at 2 p. m., we will sell, to close copartnership, a steam canal boat; double engine; two wheels; stone-deck, &c., at Indiana-st. Bridge, North Branch. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 188 East Madison-st.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, FORMERLY OCEAN House, now open. Rooms suite or single. Accommodations good; none better in the city.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE CHEAP. INQUIRE at 884 West Lake-st.

NEW ELEVATOR FOR SALE; CAPACITY, 65,000 bushels; located on the C. C. C. & I. R. R., Cleveland, O.; accessible to all railroads. Terms easy. For particulars address R. G., 48 Root-st., West Side, Cleveland, O.

STEAM FLOURING-MILL, IN A TOWN OF 9,000 inhabitants, for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Mill has seven run of stone, with ample power; cooper-shop and warehouse attached. Fuel cheap; good shipping facilities by Mississippi River and by railroads. Call or address, F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

TWO GROCERY STORES FOR SALE. SMALL select stocks. Good stands. Splendid chance with small capital. J. E. KIMBALL, Broker, 126 Dearborn-st.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS retail grocery store, for sale, with bakery and feed-store attached, and all doing a good cash trade; will be sold separate or together, and rented with six rooms for residence all on same floor, for one, two, or three years, at reasonable price. The only reason for selling, the owner is engaged in other business which occupies all his time. For particulars call on M. F. CASEY, in the fruit store, No. 3 South Clark-st.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING SMALL CAPITAL, wishing to double it, call at 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5. Good patent wanted.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A GENteel, cash business, paying that amount monthly. Call at 115 East Washington-st., Room 38.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 341 WEST MADISON-st. MARY SHAW and MRS. TEED, the wonderful Test Mediums, tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, lost and stolen property, reveal the past, present, and future events, cure all diseases that are curable. Cabinet seance every evening at 8 o'clock, at which many spirit faces are shown and recognized by their friends. Private sittings at all hours. Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly is now on sale at all the news stands in the city. Country dealers supplied at $7 per 100. J. E. HOYT, General Agent for the Northwest, 341 West Madison-st. Yearly subscription $3.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost and stolen property, or anything you wish to know; cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE AND SUCCESSful clairvoyant, business and medical medium. 290 West Madison-st.

MRS. M. BROWN, MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN. PAtients treated at their own homes. Best city references given. Address Madam MILSOM, Clairvoyant, 929 South State-st.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST, and business medium; also physical examinations. At 21 South Desplaines-st.; fee, $1.

MADAME PARIE, THE WONDERFUL GYPSY, late of New York; consultation, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.; fee 50 cents; no gentlemen admitted; no business on Sunday. 209 West Madison-st., Room 45, upper floor.

FINANCIAL.

LASSEN'S LOAN OFFICE—LATE JACOBS & CO.—177 Clark-st., corner Monroe, Room No. 5. Money advanced on collaterals on liberal terms.

MONEY TO LOAN—$1,500 TO LOAN FOR TWO years on real estate security. E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, ON GOOD real estate. ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS EFFECTED ON INSIDE and outside property, on long or short time at reasonable rates of interest. J. C. MCCORD & CO., 156 LaSalle-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON IMPROVED ILLINOIS farms, or city property. B. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—I HAVE THE CASH, AND CAN MAKE a loan for $2,000 at once. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

$2,000 TO LEND ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE by PECKHAM & BROWN, 475 Wabash-av.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE FOR three or five years. Money on hand. J. & E. M. WHITE, Agents, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

$10,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM; FUNDS IN hand. Small loan, short time. A. S. PALMER, JR., 94 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A PHYSICIAN WANTS A silent partner, with a few hundred dollars, to take half interest in a well-established practice and drug store. A splendid opportunity. Address F 99, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO $30,000, TO invest in a manufacturing business employing $50,000; established three years; pays 50 per cent; no debts nor old stock. D. STONER & CO., 125 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE AN INTEREST in a copper distillery; capital required, $4,000 to $5,000. Address F 51, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR silent, with $2,000 or more; business established, or would give good salary to a party with above amount. References and security first-class. Address F 77, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WIDOW LADY WOULD like to form the acquaintance of some elderly refined gentleman of means, who would be willing to assist her in business. Address J 52, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $6,000, TO ENGAGE in the manufacture of a valuable patented article, or will sell patent; a rare chance to make money. Inquire of A. BROOKMAN, No. 20 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—WITH $300; business will pay $3,000 profits inside 90 days. 174 West Washington-st., Room 4.

PARTNER WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, WITH $200; business is one of the best; nine years' experience. C. GARRETT, 126 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A PARTY OWNING THE GREATer part of a young and growing town in the richest grain section of the State, and also some good property in the City of Chicago, wishes to exchange for acre property near the city. Will pay from $6,000 to $8,000 in cash. Apply to ALEX. H. GUNN, 148 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CASH AND SOUTH SIDE property, a new 2-story and basement brick house on Bowen-av. B. F. HEAD, 126 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE in Hyde Park, $15,000, to exchange for acre property near city, and will pay some cash. Address Q 44, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—VALUABLE PROPERTY, LANDS under cultivation, adjoining town plat, city lots in county seat, fine new residence, grain warehouse, 280 acres railroad land. Above property on the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Will exchange for a good stock of goods, and pay some cash. Address E. C. ADAMS, Box 390, Abilene, Dickinson County, Kansas.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A WIDOWER SEEKING A HOME, centrally located, on West Side, in a widow's house, at $50 per month, may address F 84, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL THE GENTLEMAN FROM Evanston who borrowed a plat of one of my subdivisions, please return it immediately. NELSON THOMASSON, Room 5, Honore Block.

PERSONAL—THE LADY WILL SAVE EXPOSURE by returning the real lace handkerchief which she took by mistake at the St. Andrew's ball, by sending it to 161 South Halsted-st., where she will secure her own imitation.

PERSONAL—MEDICAL STUDENT, YOU CAN purchase the surgical instruments wanted, cheap, at the GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOUND.

FOUND—ON BLUE ISLAND-AV.—BAY MARE AND buggy. Owner can have same by paying charges. HENRY JAMESON, 33 Blue Island-av.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—SCHWEIZER'S COFFEE ROOMS AND restaurant, in the basement of building southwest corner of Canal and Washington-sts. Also, several stores and basement rooms in the same building, on Washington-st. front. Inquire of N. SAWYER, 150 LaSalle-st., basement room.

TO RENT—A ROOM 25x50 FEET, WITH BOILER, engine, and line shafting, all in good order, which will be rented to a good tenant for light manufacturing purposes cheap. Apply at 118 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE MANUFACTURING ESTABlishment on the river. Engine, boiler, etc. Good size buildings and considerable grounds adjoining. Inquire of STEIN, HIRSH & CO., 19 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—3 VERY DESIRABLE STORES, EACH 40 feet front, on Randolph-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., steam elevator in each; will rent low to good tenants. Apply to BOWEN BROS., Room 18 Metropolitan Block, corner LaSalle and Randolph.

TO RENT—BARN SUITABLE TO ACCOMMODATE 10 horses and carriages, in rear of 1050 Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st.; immediate possession. Apply at 1051 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID STABLE IN REAR OF 499 and 501 Wabash-av., cheap, and long time. NELSON & THOMASSON, Room 5 Honore Block.

TO RENT—STORE 81 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., next to Field, Leiter & Co.'s new retail establishment. Inquire at premises.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 1029 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-third-st., 12 rooms, $150 per month, or will reserve 2 rooms and rent for $100; no board wanted.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE SMALL HOTEL ON West Lake-st., near Union; 33 rooms; doing fine business; completely furnished, and furniture for sale at a great sacrifice. Health of proprietor obliges him to discontinue. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—THE NEW HOUSE NO. 225 NORTH Franklin-st., containing 6 rooms and closets, gas, and water on premises. Apply at 229 North Franklin, or 43 South Market-st.

TO RENT—3 BRICK HOUSES CORNER VAN BUren and Throop-sts.; one April 1 and two May 1. Inquire at 130 Throop-st., before 11 a. m.

TO RENT—A 6-ROOM COTTAGE HOUSE ON GARibaldi-st., just south of Twenty-sixth-st. W. T. NOBLE & CO., 76 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, 58 NORTH PEOria-st. Household furniture for sale if desired. Possession given April 1.

TO RENT—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—NO. 1445 Indiana-av., house and barn; 9 rooms; modern improvements. G. L. HOODLESS, Room 13, Boone Block, 131 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 10 ROOMS, NO. 1051 Wabash-av.; all modern improvements; furniture for sale; immediate possession. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—STORE IN THE NEW BRICK BUILDing 77 West Kinzie-st.; good business locality. Apply to owner, 191 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON PEORIA-ST., 10 ROOMS, full of boarders, $60. West Lake, 6 rooms, $35. Furniture at bargains. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, WITH FURnace, bath room, etc., at Hyde Park; $55 per month. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite. 191 West Madison-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, on first and second floors in Parker Block, northeast corner of Madison and Halsted sts.; entrance 62 South Halsted-st. Office, Room 42.

TO RENT—ONE NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR 1 or 2 persons, at 192 South Halsted-st., near Jackson.

TO RENT—ONE NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR 1 or 2 persons, at 192 South Halsted, near Jackson-st.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARTIES HAVING A first-class cottage to rent within 2 miles from Court-House may meet with a desirable tenant for immediate possession. No children. Address, stating terms, W 1 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF FIFTEEN rooms, or more, on South Side, north of Fourteenth-st. Owners address M. H. KENDIG & CO., 157 Fifth-av., Room 12, stating price and particulars.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, no children, or 3 unfurnished rooms for housekeeping, or cottage of about 6 rooms, within two miles of McVicker's Theatre. Address, with terms, F 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE, WITHOUT basement, between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-ninth-sts., within 5 blocks of lake shore. Rent from $35 to $45. Will pay quarterly or yearly in advance. Address 191 Ellis-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for physician's office, on Blue Island-av. or West Twelfth-st. Address for one week P, 259 Calumet-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND lady (brother and sister) 2 furnished rooms, with full board for lady. A quiet home desired. Address with all particulars I and J 28, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT 9 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING SEVERAL CAR loads fresh horses; can suit all comers at reasonable prices; no trouble to show stock; every horse guaranteed as represented or no sale; fair and square dealing. Horse market 261 and 263 State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

A NEW ARRIVAL—3 CAR LOADS OF HEAVY draught horses for sale; also a nice pair of carriage horses. At 202 West Lake-st. BARBER, BRENICK & CO.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND HARNESS, NEW and second-hand, that must be closed out this week. Also, extra pair full broke matched mules. Commission Sale Rooms, 261 and 263 State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

FOR SALE—HORSES AT YOUR OWN PRICE IF taken to-day or to-morrow. Also, express wagon; single and double harness. 68 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS AND delivery wagons at 261 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—FINEST ASSORTMENT OF CARriages, harness, etc., in the city; every style and description. I. S. TOWER & BRO., 105 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-HORSE TOP BUGGY AND HARness. Inquire at 238 South Clinton-st., in alley, or at 51 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARriages and top and open buggies at our new warerooms, Nos. 27 and 29 Clinton-st., near Washington. Reasonable prices. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW JUMP-SEAT, GERMANtown, top buggy, for 2 or 4 persons; also 4 good second-hand top buggies; 1 shifting seat; all leather tops; and 4 good horses; will sell or trade for other property. Call at BENNETT'S, 456 State-st.

HAVE ORDERS ON OUR BOOKS FOR 15 OR 20 1,300 to 1,500-pound horses. Also, a few elegant matched carriage teams and trotters. Commission Sale Stables, 261 and 263 State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

LIVERY OF ALL KINDS TO LET, AT THE NEW Omaha stables, No. 167 and 168 Michigan-av. M. C. WILBUR & BRO.

SHIFTING TOP BUGGY FOR SALE, BUILT TO ORder by Sargent & Horn, of Boston, and but little used; also breast plate harness, made by Hamilton, and in perfect order. Inquire of CYRUS DUPEE, at packing house, 201 Grove-st., or on 'Change at noon.

TROTTERS—PAIR BLACK HORSES, WEIGHT 2,600, can trot in three minutes. Also, fifteen single gentleman's road horses, all good steppers, at the Omaha Stables, Nos. 167 and 168 Michigan-av. M. C. WILBUR & BRO.

THE BEST MARE IN THE CITY FOR WORK, top-buggy and harness; also bridle and saddle for sale, cheap, for cash. Apply at Lake Street Printing Company, 132 and 134 East Lake-st.

WILL HAVE ROOM THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK for one more car load of horses, having sold 30 head late last evening that load out. Plenty of buyers ready to pay the cash. 261 and 263 State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND TOP BUGGY; MUST be cheap for cash. Phaeton but little used preferred. Address F 86, Tribune office.

WORK HORSES FOR SALE—40 GOOD WORK horses for sale at the stable, corner of Madison-st. and Seelah-av. Inquire of SILAS BARTLETT.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND LANDAU IN exchange for a lot in North Division, or will pay cash. Address, stating price, W 38, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PERSON WITH ABOUT $5,000 DESIRES AN INterest in an established mercantile or manufacturing business, in or out of Chicago. Address, stating kind of business, I & J 15, Tribune office.

A PAPER FOR THE UNMARRIED OF AMERICA, the "Matrimonial News," sold by all newsdealers. Send 10 cents for sample copy to Matrimonial News Co., P. O. Box 507, Chicago.

BOOKS POSTED OR COPYING DONE EVENINGS by a competent bookkeeper. Address H. W. B., 14 Peck-court.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND MIScellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF watches, old gold, silver, fire-arms, all kinds of goods, at BARTLETT'S, 203 East Madison-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, and private libraries, and single volumes, old magazines, music, pictures. Call or address the old standard cheap book-stores, CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 214½ East Madison-st.

THE FIRM OF CATTLING & DEMPSTED IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Dempsted to collect all bills and pay all debts. The business will be continued in the name of W. M. DEMPSTED.
R. CATTLIN,
W. M. DEMPSTED.
CHICAGO, March 24, 1873.

WANTED—PAINTERS TO SEE THE SELF-CONstructing paint and varnish brush, which is so constructed that when the bristles wear out new ones can be replaced; thus saving a couple of dollars each time a 4-0 brush wears out. Address for circular, STAR PAINTING CO., 208 West Washington-st.

WANTED—50 FEET BLACK WALNUT SHELVING and 2 or 3 counters of same material. Parties having same to sell may address, stating price and where articles can be seen, P. F. MUNGER & CO., 413 State-st.

WANTED—MEN WHO HAVE SERVED IN THE army or navy, can now procure homesteads within 1 to 3 miles of Army and Navy Colony town site, a county seat; best chance ever offered to settlers. Fine healthy climate; rich productive soil; no irrigation. H. B. STEVENS, Secretary, 157 Fifth-av., up stairs.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A PARTY WITH $250 to $300 to furnish board for 60 or 75 railroad laborers; house rent and transportation entirely free. For particulars apply to ANDERSON & CO., 15 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WIDOW OR SMART Irish girl, used to hotel work or housekeeping, with some means ($100 or $200) can hear of a good chance to open rooms in a new business block for first-class day boarders who would room in the building. South Side, near to business center. Address for 4 days, D. C. ARNDT, Anderson's European Hotel.

WANTED—TO BUY PATENT RIGHTS. ALSO have patent rights for sale. D. STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors and Negotiators, 125 South Clark-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOT OF NEW BLACK-WALnut and marble-top furniture, and carpets, at 1055 Indiana-av.

SEND ALONG YOUR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of every description if you want it sold. Great demand for new and second-hand furniture, pianos, organs, sewing machines, etc. HAVENS & CO., 63 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC., FOR cash; entire household stocks bought, to any amount; prompt attention to letters or calls. J. J., 177 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER OF middle age and business experience, who can take financial charge of an established business, and take an interest in the business on investigation of not less than $5,000. Address K 6, Tribune office.

WANTED — CLERKS, SALESMEN, SIGN-writers, moulders, bus driver, barn men, farm hands, and railroad laborers; also, man with $250. 157 Fifth-av., Room 16.

Trades.

WANTED—12 GOOD JAPANNERS, WHO UNDERstand striping and ornamenting. Steady work to good hands. Apply at once to DANE, WESTLAKE & COVERT, 229 Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS PLUMBERS; steady employment and the highest wages paid; none others need apply. GEO. HENDERSON, 1121 Olive-st., St. Louis.

WANTED—A COMPETENT ENGINEER; ONE used to firing with shavings. Apply at ALLEN & BARTLETT'S planing mill, 449 to 461 West Van Buren.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BLIND MAKER. APply at new mill, corner of Eighteenth and Canal-st.

WANTED—SHOW-CASE MAKERS AT 49 AND 51 South Canal-st. NORTHWESTERN SHOW-CASE MANUFACTURING CO.

WANTED—FURNITURE FINISHERS, BY BOWLES & BATES, rear 11 to 17 South Canal-st.

WANTED—3 GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTERS, AT HATHAWAY'S carriage factory, 600 State-st.

WANTED—2 OR 3 GOOD CARPENTERS, TO work corner Lake-st. and Western-av.; wages, $2 to $2.50 per day. Apply on premises.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD PLUMBERS, AT 169 Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SHOEMAKER FOR SEWED work only. Apply immediately at 106 Twelfth-st.

WANTED — COMPOSITORS, AT 166 SOUTH Clark-st. HINDLE & JENKINS.

WANTED—TWO BOYS TO RUN PRESS, AT DANIELS BROS., Book and Job Printers, 55 West Lake-st.

WANTED — TWO HOUSE PAINTERS, THIS morning, at 192 South Water-st.

WANTED—TWO COMPOSITORS, PLAIN WORK, at 40c per 1,000. LANDON & CO., 166 Clark-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—METAL SPINNER ON GAS FIXTURE work; none but a good workman and one who thoroughly understands his business need apply. Also brass-moulder wanted. Call at 314 State-st., between 9 and 10.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY ACquainted with the retail grocery business; must come well recommended, and be acquainted on the South Side. Address I & J 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HOSTLER AT BASSETT'S Boarding Stables, rear of 15 and 17 Harmon-court.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—200 MEN TO LEAVE SURE TO-DAY FOR the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne, and Northwestern Railroad. Company work, good wages, entirely free fare; also one first-class coachman for city. Apply early to HENRY HJORTH & CO., 210 South Water-st. or 20 North Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT in any capacity to call at 42 West Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS; ALSO 50 farm hands, and 200 wood-choppers. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A FEW EXPERIENCED CANVASsers; work pleasant, situation permanent, pay good. M. C. BLAND & CO., 233 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—BOY—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY IN A wholesale coal office; one who can come well recommended. Address in hand-writing of applicant, PRINT, Tribune office, stating salary.

WANTED—TWO INTELLIGENT MEN, ABOUT 25 years of age, for outside positions; permanent to capable, temperate men; advancement dependent on merit; good penmanship, and acquaintance with the city necessary; also two rapid copyists. Address J 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN—SOMETHING JUST OUT, 19 gross sold last week; every one wants them. Big chance to double money. Agents making $10 a day. 159 East Madison-st., Room 15, after 8.

WANTED—SEVERAL MEN FOR THE CITY, AND one for every town to take the money for our fast-selling goods. Call or address Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED — A PORTER AT CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

WANTED—2,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE South Pacific; 25 farm hands for Illinois; 200 wood-choppers, $1.50 per cord. ANGEL & COAKER, 81 West Randolph-st.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT GIRL to do second work in a private family; must be well recommended. Apply at 24 Groveland Park, opposite the Chicago University.

WANTED—AT 876½ INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTeenth-st., a good girl for general housework; must be a good cook, and come well recommended. Only two in family.

WANTED—ONE CHAMBERMAID AND TWO dining-room-boys. 164 East Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL OR WOMAN TO take care of baby and to do light second work; wages, $3.50 a week. Call at 1342 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl, to do general housework in a small family. Good wages paid. Inquire at 730 West Lake-st., in the stove store.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer; German preferred. No. 870 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL, AT 1020 Wabash-av. None need apply without having experience.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER GIRL, and to assist waiting on table. 878 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls at the Employment Room for Ladies. 131 Superior-st., near Market; no fees.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Call at 391 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK AND DO general housework, at 44 Oak-av., Cottage Grove.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF baby; none under 14 need apply. 359 Monroe-st.

WANTED — TWO DINING-ROOM GIRLS AT Bethel Home, southwest corner Lake and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND DO GENERAL housework; wages, $5 per week. Come early, and be prepared for work. 33 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; good wages will be paid. Apply at 866 Fulton-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO SECOND-WORK AND mind children. 449 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER FOR a private family. Apply at Room 17, St. Julien, 153 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CHAMBERMAID, at the St. Julien, 153 Dearborn-st., Room 17.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS AT 8 Eldridge-court.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS TAILORESSES accustomed to boys' clothing; steady work, and machines furnished to first-class hands able to work on our boys' neat $5 suits. WINFIELD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 138 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—MILLINER TO GO TO BLOOMINGTON, Ill.; desirable situation offered. Apply to KEITH BROS.

WANTED—25 LADIES TO DO SEWING ON SINger machines, at No. 115 Franklin-st., between Madison and Washington.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TAILORESSES, AT 156 Ohio-st.; good wages and steady employment given.

WANTED—25 WHEELER & WILSON OPERATORS. Apply to WISE & WHITE, Manufacturers of Ladies Undergarments, 115 Franklin-st., between Madison and Washington-sts.

Laundresses.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SHIRT IRONER, AND A No. 1 washer at the American Steam Laundry, 129 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—70 MEN WITH CERTIFICATES OF DEposit in the Scandinavian National Bank; I will pay 75c on the dollar in clothing, cloths, sewing machines, pianos, provisions etc. Ask for CHARLES, at 185 West Lake-st.

WANTED—FIFTY LITTLE GIRLS AND BOYS, ages from 8 to 10 years, to be taught dancing and go in ballets. Apply to 118 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN WITH A FRESH BREAST of milk, who wishes to find a good home in a respectable family, and to have the full care of a child. Call at the office of DR. STRATFORD, No. 82 West Madison-st., between the hours of 12 m. and 1 p. m.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on or address JONES & CO., 189 West Madison-st. Big inducements offered to good live men.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN BOY TO LEARN the hardware business; must be honest and willing to work; bring reference. Call, before 11 a. m., No. 225 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO APPRENTICES to learn hair-dressing. Apply at No. 9 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—LADIES TO MAKE $10 A DAY. Large profits on an article that no lady will do without. 175 East Madison-st., Room 15, after 8.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF MATERIALS SUITABLE for contractors' use. One locomotive boiler, with stationary engine, 12x18, with fly-wheel, pulleys, belts, centrifugal pumps, with fixtures complete; one portable engine and boiler, 8x12, with fly-wheel and belt-pulley attached; one portable hoisting engine, double cylinders, 8x8; twenty dump-cars; fifteen to twenty tons 12-pound T rail; power derricks, with guys and attachments complete; drills, picks, bars, etc.; all nearly new, and in good order. Apply to HAYDEN, CARKIN & CO., No. 4 South Clark-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—2 BOILERS, 2 FLUES EACH, WITH steam-drum 30 feet, 1 foot bolt, steam-gage, &c. 124 South Clark-st. J. B. CORLIES.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND MATCHER AND SURfacer; also moulding machine, by the FREAR STONE M'F'G CO., 147 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THREE GOOD SAFES REMAINING, and for sale very cheap at 33 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW 12-FOOT LARGE SHOW cases, French crystal, suitable for the jewelry or fancy goods trade. Apply at 177 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—A BILLIARD TABLE, ALMOST NEW, Brunswick make, for half price. W. T. NOBLE & CO., 76 Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—AN A NO. 1 NEW MILCH-COW, WITH calf. Apply at 33 Margaret-st., second house from Catharine-st.

FOR SALE—1,000 OLD PAPERS, AT THE NEWS office of the I. C. R. R.

FOR SALE—SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS—A FEW field cases United States Surgical Instruments, and a few volumes of surgical works. Apply GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT; REPAIRING and tuning promptly attended to, at 259 East Randolph-st. G. J. PRESTON.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS. RENTING a specialty. Tuning and repairing by competent workmen. WM. R. PROSSER, 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AN UPHOLSTERY GOODS and paper-hanging salesman wishes a situation. Address I and J 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY AN EXPEDITIOUS penman and accountant in any capacity where he can be useful. Salary low as a beginning. Address J 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — TO KEEP A SET OF books, or do copying evenings. Address H. W. B., 14 Peck-court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper, who is willing to make himself useful. Address J B M, 305 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper and clerk in an office by a young man of experience; unquestionable reference given as to ability, &c. No objection to going into the country if desired. Address Q M, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, ENtry clerk, or copyist, by a young man 22 years of age; a good and rapid penman; has had three years' experience in the retail hardware; will work for moderate salary; can furnish good references. Address I & J 62 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A drug store, to learn the business. Address F. W. JACKSON, 219 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN IN A wholesale clothing house; satisfactory references given to be perfect in all its branches. Address B F, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BILL CLERK, RAILroad or otherwise, by a competent man; satisfactory references. Address Q 8, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCROLL-SAWYER, first-class, who is acquainted with all wood machinery, and does some turning. Apply at 77 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILORS—By a first-class cutter. Address T A T, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO CLOTHIERS—A CUTter of considerable experience in the principal cities of England wishes an engagement in Chicago; references as to ability and character can be furnished. States salary expected. Address CUTTER, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — TO ARCHITECTS — A first-class draughtsman, working in every style, wants work. Address J 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BAKER; ONE THAT understands the baking business in all its branches; country preferred. Address W. H. G., 227 Twentieth-st., in the rear, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CUSTOM CUTTER; satisfactory reference given. Address G E, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS cooks, one as meat, the other pastry; country hotel or railroad eating-house preferred. Apply, for one week, J. BARNETT, 280 South Water-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCANDInavian, as coachman; understands care of horses; will make himself useful around the house. Address J 43, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND wife as coachman and laundress; he is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; no objections to going a few miles in the country. Call 676 Indiana-av. near the lake shore, Tuesday or Wednesday.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TO DO chores nights and mornings for board. Understands the care of horses, and can milk. Address I & J 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WANTS to work in a laundry, to become familiar with the business; can keep books and drive wagon; will work for board, or an equivalent. F 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO work for board and go to school; can keep books or make himself useful at anything. Address STUDENT, 157 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY wishes a situation in a small private family, to do general housework. Call at No. 260 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS IN A private family or boarding-house; can cook, wash, and iron. Apply, for two days, 161 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as second girl, or to do general housework in a small family. Best of references given. Address 76 Carroll-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY COOKS, CHAMBERmaids, laundresses, dining-room, and general housework girls, with references. No. 5 West Madison-st., or Branch Office 126 West Monroe-st. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN GIRL, TO do second work or general housework in a small family. Call at 288 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do cooking or general housework in a small family, with good references. North or South Side preferred. Address 57 Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young person (English) to do chamber work and sewing in a private family; good reference. Address 324 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS PRIvate family to do second work; city reference. Please call at 840 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to do general housework in a small private family. 352 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND OR housework. South Side preferred. Apply at 137 Fourteenth-st. Reference if required.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY ONE WISHING FOR help, male or female, for the city, country, or on boats, apply at 89 Sherman-st., opposite Rock Island Depot.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS; ONE as cook, the other as second-girl. Call at 110 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO WHOM SPECIAL INDUCEments will be offered. The ladies enjoy a rich opportunity for agents to travel, but also for those who desire to canvass their own city or village. Come and see the exact working of this system. Lightning cut free this week. "Prove all things and hold fast to that which is good." Practical dressmakers, lady canvassers, ladies owning sewing-machines, and others interested in the subject, are especially invited to call and examine our new Patent Self-fitting measure, 207 West Madison-st., Room 8.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell the best article ever offered to agents. If you are an agent, or wish to become one, don't fail to call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR SOME OF THE BEST-selling articles ever invented; ready sale, large profits. A. M. RICHARDSON, 170½ South Halsted-st.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY IN THIS State to sell the universal thread cutter. Saves the teeth. Big profits made. Sample sent for 25 cents. 175 East Madison-st., Room 15.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, MEN AND women in city and country are making $3 to $4 a day. Goods staple and sell readily at large profits. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A NEW ARTICLE; profits large; sells at retail and to trade. 174 West Washington-st., Room 4.

AGENTS WANTED—WITH $7 TO $30; CAN MAKE $25 to $40 weekly. Country agents send for circulars. 84 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—GROVER & BAKER SEWING MAchine; cost $60, will sell for $30; in complete order; good as new. 423 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW DOMESTIC SEWING MAchine; 25 per cent discount. Address at once F 85, Tribune office.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 372 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when required.

SINGER OFFICE, 211 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—A. J. MELCHERT, Agent. Singer machines sold on easy payments rented. Office open evenings.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 238 West Madison-st.; will remove about April 15, 1873, to 156 State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

347 HUBBARD-ST.—GOOD BOARD, WITH room, at reasonable rates.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—A NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

62 VINCENNES-AV.—HANDSOME FRONT ALcove room, and two connecting rooms, with board, unfurnished, except carpets.

Country.

EVANSTON—BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED FOUR blocks south of the Hotel, on Chicago-av., opposite a large grove; a cottage, with a piazza fronting south and west; good water. Address W, Evanston.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN IN A social boarding-house or private family on the West Side, with room looking south that will accommodate two. Address, with terms, size of room, and full particulars, N 21, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN COUNTRY—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES a pleasant, quiet home for himself, wife, and child, 4 months old, in some place convenient to the city; can furnish room; terms must be moderate; references exchanged. Address W, care of Geo. W. Galloway, Carrier 78.

LOST.

LOST—ALASKA DIAMOND PIN (LADY'S CLUSter) at McVicker's Theatre, on Sunday, or between there and Ashland-av. Full value for same will be paid if returned to 145 South Clark-st., Room 12.

LOST—LAST SUNDAY, A GOLD SLEEVE BUTton, blue enamel, on Indiana-st., between Wells and Sangamon. Reward paid. 130 North Indiana-st.

LOST—$5 REWARD—ON THURSDAY, MARCH 20, an insurance agent's memorandum book, with two policies enclosed. The above reward will be paid to the party returning it to the office of the Company, 164 Washington-st.

LOST—ONE BAY HORSE, SHORT TAIL, WEIGHS about 1,100 pounds, about 15½ hands high. 825 Wabash-av.

LOST—SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1873, A LAP-ROBE, blue on one side, and scarlet on the other. Any one leaving information at 222 North-av. will be rewarded.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, A SLEEVE-BUTTON marked T. K. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 177 West Harrison-st.

LOST—ON WESTERN-AV., BETWEEN FULTON-st. and Milwaukee-av., or vicinity, a black cane, marked J. M. Barnum, Lyons, Iowa. Finder will be rewarded by returning it to J. M. WANZER, 49 West Lake-st.

DIVORCES.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Call at, or address, Room 3, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

FOREIGN.

Dissolution of the Spanish Cortes---Communists in Madrid.

Probable Ministerial Crisis in the Neighboring Dominion.

Proceedings in the British Parliament.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 24.—The bill abolishing slavery in Porto Rico provides that its abolition shall follow immediately upon the promulgation of its passage. The emancipated slaves will, however, be obliged to serve three years with their present masters or other residents on the island, but will enjoy the rights of Spanish citizens after five years have elapsed. The indemnity is to be charged exclusively to the account of the Porto Rico Budget.

Soon after the adoption of the Abolition bill, a dissolution of the Cortes was unanimously voted. The House broke up amid great excitement in the building, but in the streets there was no disturbance. The city is completely tranquil.

The *Imparcial* says that a number of foreigners have arrived here, with a view of agitating the overthrow of the municipality of Madrid, and establishing a commune in its place.

The attempted demonstrations on Saturday and Sunday were failures, and the city to-day is tranquil.

Insubordination has made its appearance among the troops in Tarragona, and the Carlists are increasing in numbers in that province.

The *Epoca* says Senor Figueras has returned from Barcelona discouraged. He fears that discipline cannot be restored in the army there.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 24.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Gladstone, in reply to an inquiry of Vernon Harcourt, stated that the Government did not intend at present, or with reference to the finances of the present year, to propose a vote of supply for the sum awarded at Geneva, as the financial year would end on the 31st of the present month.

Bradlaugh and Wilkie Collins are going to the United States.

The British manufacturers of agricultural implements have resolved not to take part in the Vienna Exhibition.

Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, submitted to the House of Commons to-night the naval estimates for the ensuing fiscal year. They exceed those of last year by $1,702,880.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, March 24.—The great subject of gossip in Canada continues to be the charge of forgery for political purposes preferred by the Toronto *Globe* against Dodge, member for North York, in the House of Commons. He was formerly a member of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., New York. A suit for libel has been threatened, but the *Globe* continues to reiterate its charges straight and plain, and ridicules his vaporings. Great excitement prevails in his constituency. Having just gone over to the Ministerial party, the Government press endeavors to shield him. Each successive *Globe* article shows new features of his character in an unenviable light.

The Ontario Legislature are now considering the municipal loan fund scheme and surplus distribution, the most important question of the session. The supplementary estimates have been brought down, and the session will close this week.

The Dominion and Provincial Immigrant Agents have been for some weeks organizing local societies throughout the Province of Ontario, which will prove a valuable auxiliary for the Government agencies in the Old World.

The Port Dover Harbor, Lake Erie, is now free of ice, and mariners are preparing for business.

MONTREAL, March 24.—A meeting of citizens was held on Saturday night to urge the Fire Committee of the City Council to increase the efficiency of the fire brigade, and take steps to prevent a reoccurrence of a disaster similar to that connected with the destruction of the St. James Hotel, wherein three lives were lost. Prompt action is demanded.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 24.—In the Dominion Parliament to-day the Government was defeated. The question arose on the decision of the Speaker in regard to an election petition against an Opposition member. The Government supported the Speaker, but on a division of the House was beaten by four majority.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, March 24.—Both Houses adjourned on Saturday until 7½ o'clock this evening. In the Senate no quorum was present. In the House sixty-two members were present. Several bills passed, among them the Senate bill amending the Insurance law, providing that shares of stock companies shall be of not less than $25, nor more than $50; also that providing for a $5,000 appropriation for the library and apparatus of the State Normal School; the House bill to organize the Township of South Manitou, in Manitou County; also the Senate bill amending the law for the formation of companies for the detection and apprehension of horse-thieves.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, March 24.—Adam Johnson and W. H. Furbush, two colored members of the lower House, had a fight to-day, in the hall leading to the House, over the ownership of a pistol. Nothing serious occurred. Notice was given of a bill in the Senate for the construction of a new State House. A bill was presented in same to-day to prevent bribery in office; also, a bill to create the County of Garland. A bill passed the House authorizing the Governor to appoint a Sheriff for Pope County. A bill was introduced into the same body providing for the appointment of a Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition; also, a bill to create Stanton County.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 24.—In the Assembly this evening, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to report an amendment to the Constitution, allowing tax paying female citizens to vote. In the Senate resolutions were adopted instructing the Erie Investigating Committee to make an exhaustive inquiry into the alleged payment of $30,000 to six Senators by W. H. Vanderbilt.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—The Missouri Legislature adjourned to-day to the first Wednesday in January next. A communication from the Executive Department of the State of Louisiana, setting forth the grievances under which the people of that State were laboring, was laid before the Legislature, but no action was taken on it.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, March 24.—The "local option" tippling bill was vetoed by the Governor to-day.

Railroad News.

DETROIT, March 24.—It is announced that the Directors of the Detroit & Illinois, the Jackson, Fort Wayne & Saginaw, and the Detroit & Indiana Railroads have decided to consolidate under the name of the Detroit, Fort Wayne & Logansport Railroad. The new organization will control 250 miles of road. The stockholders are yet to vote on the project.

GRAND JUNCTION, Mich., March 24.—The drawbridge, which has been down for a week, will be up and ready for use by to-night. Passengers have been transferred from St. Joseph to Benton Harbor heretofore.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 24.—The Mendota, Rockford & Beloit Railroad Company was organized here to-day, with a capital of $1,000,000. The corporators and Board of Directors consist of Gilbert Woodruff, C. I. Horsemen, A. I. Enoch, W. C. Thompson, E. W. Blaisdell, Jr., Isaac Utter, Horace Brown, A. C. Spafford, P. Howes, Wm. Peters, B. J. Heagle, C. B. Johnson, and Wm. Stocking. These men are capitalists residing in this city, Rochelle, and New Milford. At Beloit the new railroad will make connection with the branch road now being built between Janesville and Beloit. There is great enthusiasm all along the projected line.

Obituary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 24.—A dispatch was received at the Executive office to-day, announcing the death, last evening, at his home in Kenosha, at the age of 47, of Lieut.-Gov. M. H. Pettit. He left here on Thursday, the day the Legislature adjourned, quite ill from disease of the liver, from which he had suffered all winter, but his death so soon was unlooked for. An Executive order directs that, as a mark of respect to his memory, the Capitol be suitably draped in mourning, the flags displayed at half-mast, and on Thursday next, the day of the funeral, the State departments be closed; and it truly says: "Modest and unassuming in manner, yet ever dignified and courteous, he was most appreciated where best known. Repeatedly honored by his fellow-citizens with official positions, and at last elevated by the people of the State to the office of Lieutenant-Governor, he brought to the discharge of the responsible duties devolving upon him an ability, integrity, and impartiality that won the respect and esteem of all. By his sudden and unexpected death the State has lost and upright and conscientious public officer."

NEW YORK, March 24.—A London special says that the Rt. Rev. John Sandford, Archdeacon of Coventry, is dead. The deceased was the author of "Vox Cordis," and other religious works, and in 1864 was appointed one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for revising the forms of clerical subscription.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 24.—Hon. John A. Collier died at his residence, in this city, on Sunday, aged 86. He was a member of the Twenty-first Congress.

POLITICAL.

The Farmers of the Fifth Supreme Court District of Illinois Call a Convention to Nominate a Candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court as Chief Justice Lawrence's Successor—The Omaha Mayoralty.

PRINCETON, Ill., March 24.—After consultation between leading representatives of the producing classes of the several counties in this region, it has been resolved to call a delegate convention of the people of the several counties composing the Fifth Supreme Court District of Illinois, to place in nomination a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court as the successor of Chief Justice Lawrence, whose term will expire in June next. The election takes place on June 2. The counties making up the district are Knox, Warren, Henderson, LaSalle, Mercer, Henry, Starke, Peoria, Marshall, Putnam, Bureau, Grundy, and Woodford. Those people of each of these counties who sympathize with the anti-monopoly movement now in progress are requested to send delegates. The Convention is called to meet at Princeton, Bureau County, April 30. Each town is entitled to one delegate for every fifty votes or fraction of twenty-five or more votes that were cast at the last Presidential election. Farmers' Clubs and Granges are expected to see to it that their respective towns will be properly represented in the convention, and by the right kind of men. A call for a county convention here for Bureau County, on April 11, to select ten delegates to the District Convention, is already published.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, March 24.—Col. Champion S. Chase was nomination for Mayor by the Republicans of this city to-day by acclamation.

DETROIT, March 24.—George C. Gordon has been nominated as the Republican candidate for School Commissioner of Wayne County.

MORE MURDERS.

A Kentucky Fratricide—Cold-Blooded Assassination in Monona, Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 24.—Late on Saturday night the usually quiet village of Monona, Iowa, a small railroad station on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, was thrown into a high state of excitement by the announcement that Lyman Ingalls, a respectable, quiet young man, of 23, had been ruthlessly shot and killed by an Englishman named Blagbeen, keeper of a saloon, a man with whose name dark villainies have been associated. Investigation proved the report only too well founded. It appears that Blagbeen, after getting Ingalls crazy drunk, put him out of the saloon; and because he refused to go away, and persisted in kicking on the doors and rattling on the windows for admission, Blagbeen took his gun, and, unlocking the door, approached to within six feet of where Ingalls was standing, and, aiming at his breast, pulled the trigger, the shot piercing Ingalls through the heart, passing upward and coming out at the throat. Ingalls never uttered a word, death being instantaneous. Threats of lynching were freely indulged in, but prevented from being carried into execution by the authorities hurrying Blagbeen off to the county jail at Elkador. Ingalls was buried yesterday.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Modoc War—A Habeas Corpus Case—A Murderer Cheats the Gallows by Committing Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—Rev. E. Thomas, the newly-appointed Modoc Peace Commissioner, has gone to Van Bromers. Captain Jack sent a squaw to the Klamath Indians, asking them to join him. Jack said that as soon as the grass grows he will leave the Lava bed, burn the ranches, and kill the settlers. The movement creates fears of trouble. The Indians on the Lower Klamath River are quite a formidable tribe. No new movement of the troops is reported beyond the arrival of recruits. Capt. Cariot, of Oregon, has gone to the Warm Springs to reorganize the famous Indian scouts as volunteers against the Modocs.

The habeas corpus of R. D. Bogart, in custody of Admiral Selfridge on Mare Island. will be heard in the United States Circuit Court on Wednesday.

Alexander J. Fenwick, who was sentenced to be hanged in San Diego on Friday for the murder of Charles Wilson, died in jail to-day. It is thought he took poison.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIMEE IN "BARBE-BLEUE."

The Aimee Opera-Bouffe Company made its rentree at Aiken's last evening, with the advantage of having a newly-arranged and decorated house, and the disadvantage of one of the most disagreeable nights of a most disagreeable season. The attendance was very fair, in spite of weather so conducive to staying at home, and the programme gave good satisfaction, as a whole. Of all French operas, "Barbe Bleue" is probably the Frenchiest in story and song, though Americans have learned to clap their hands and laugh heartily at jokes in French, which they don't understand, that might make them blush if spoken in English. The French language covers a multitude of sins, and no where more than in opera-bouffe. For all that, Offenbach music is a grateful relief, when it comes occasionally; the peculiar French quality of voice has something irresistibly fascinating about it, even if it does twang; and the gay costumes, lively antics, and bright faces teach that it is good to be merry once in a while.

Mlle. Aimee does not appear to so good advantage as *Boulotte*, as in "The Grand Duchess," or "La Belle Helene," but this is more the fault of the character than of herself. She dresses and acts it as it was drawn, and this is equivalent to saying that she is occasionally as broad and vulgar as only a *Boulotte*—a *rosiere* by lot—can be. There is some compensation, however, in the merry twinkle of her eyes, which seem to say that she is only in fun. Her opening song, "Y's des Bergers," which is the most characteristic in the opera, she sang exceedingly well, but failed to give the jealous aria "De Droles de Jennesse" with the dramatic power which it was evidently intended to have. Her voice was heard to best advantage in the clear and striking run with which she out-sang the whole chorus of the first act. M. Juteau, who is decidedly the best tenor that *bouffe* opera has ever presented here, was as happy in his conception of the part as in that of *Fritz* or *Paris*. He dressed it richly, as the brigand of the genuine French story of "Blue Beard," of which the opera is a burlesque. The familiar song and male chorus of "Ma Premiere Femme est Morte" was sung with spirit. The other parts in the piece were taken with the usual mediocrity of this class of opera. Mlle. Roland was acceptable as the *Princess Hermia*, in looks, dress, and voice, and none of the others failed to contribute mites to the general smoothness of the performance. The successes of the evening were in the finales; those of the first and second acts were encored. In fact, the closing of the first act was as spirited and brilliant as could have been asked, and it is notable that the chorus and accessories of the present troupe are fully equal to those of any other bouffe performance ever given in the city.

The performance to-night will be "Les Cent Vierges" by LeCocque. The suggestive title of the opera is the worst thing about it, and the music is very pleasant. There will be a matinee on Wednesday of "The Grand Duchess," which is the best performance given by this troupe. Wednesday evening, "Genevieve de Brabant."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Bad weather did not suffice to prevent the attendance of a good-sized audience at McVicker's last evening, the upper tiers being well filled. Mr. Booth's *Richard III.* is a proverbial temptation to the gallery frequenters, who, after all, are very good judges of acting. It is one of his best assumptions. He has applied himself to some purpose to attain renown in the character, and fitly wear the mantle of his father. The part admits of the fullest indulgence of his melodramatic propensity, and so he plays it finely. The physical deformities of *Gloster* he counterfeits with ceaseless care, never forgetting the limping stride, while the grim humor of his fiendish nature is made to lend variety, and thus is avoided the monotony of an unbroken strain of intense villainy. The wooing scene, and the interview with the Lord Mayor, were given with a most finished semblance of hypocrisy. Of course, Mr. Booth is effective in the fighting scenes, wherein his great skill with the sword invariably brings down the house. He was, upon the whole, more than usually well supported. The three wretched women of the play found most capable representatives in Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Myers, and Mrs. Stoneall. In parting with the children in the tower Mrs. Allen gave a fine touch of emotional power. Messrs. O'Neill and Power acquitted themselves with credit, as did also, though in lesser capacities, Messrs. Taylor, Roscoe, and Pendleton. A most miserable *Henry VI.*, in all respects, was that of Mr. Lanagan—indeed, so bad that *Richard* was readily forgiven for putting him out of the way. There is no such thing as patience with an actor who divides his reading so as to ruin the sense. This is a besetting fault of Mr. Lanagan, who must needs take more pains, or he will lose his reputation for ordinary intelligence. "Richard III." to-night. We append the distribution of characters:

Duke of Gloster, afterwards Richard III	Edwin Booth
King Henry VI	M. Lanagan
Prince of Wales	Phosa McAllister
Duke of York	May Salsbury
Earl of Richmond	J. O'Neill
Duke of Buckingham	W. H. Power
Lord Tressell	J. H. Taylor
Lord Stanley	J. M. Pendleton
Lord Mayor	O. W. Blake
Catesby	J. M. Barron
Oxford	F. H. Ellison
Blount	C. T. Hawthorne
Lieutenant of Tower	Geo. Roscoe
Officers	Moseley and Payne
Queen Elizabeth	Octavia Allen
Duchess of York	Clara Stoneall
Lady Anne	Mary Myers

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

After an absence of three seasons, Mr. Frank Mayo reappeared last evening at the Academy of Music in a new play, "Davy Crockett," Mr. Mayo assuming the title-role. It must have been a source of considerable gratification to this versatile and talented actor to find not only the galleries crowded, but the lower part of the house also bearing evidences of the popular interest in him and his play. With the exception of the Thompson engagements, we doubt if the Academy of Music was ever better filled on a first performance than it was last evening. The plot of the piece is not a particularly original one, but the author, Mr. Frank Murdoch, has introduced into it incidents of a most unusual character, showing, at any rate, in this essential, much inventive genius. While the play is strongly sensational, it is refreshingly free from the blood-and-thunder element usually to be anticipated. It is true that the hero is a young man of irreproachable bravery and morality, and his lady love the victim of a fiendish conspiracy to marry her off in order to save the honor of her guardian. This sort of thing is rather monotonous, and would be almost unbearable but for the original character of the incidents, and an occasional touch of genuine humor, in which the author is materially aided by the ingenuity of the actor. In assuming the role of a stalwart backwoodsman, of the type rendered famous in story books and sensational plays, Mr. Mayo does so to great advantage. His tall, graceful figure and handsome aquiline features, compared with the gay buckskin suit of the hunter, lend an air of unusual interest to the performance. One can readily recognize beneath the uncouth exterior of dress and expression, and the intonation and rough language of the ignorant trapper, the dignity and determination of a gentleman. Much of this is due to Mr. Mayo's fortunate possessions as above noted, but much is also accountable only in his being as conscientious a student even in sensational pieces as he is of Shakesperian characters. To speak of him as *Iago*, and afterwards as *Davy Crockett*, might appear a sudden drop from the sublime to the ridiculous; but those who admire his impersonation of the former, and smiled with genuine pleasure at his delineation of the latter's character, cannot but admit his rare versatility. Not only does he purge the character of *Davy Crockett* of anything like coarseness, but he invests it with a charming delicacy; is rude enough to exhibit the trapper's want of breeding, and gentle enough to give more than a glimpse of the man. Where the feats of bravery, inseparable from a piece of this character do come in, the hero's share in them is accepted with so much modesty that it is not offensive to sensitive souls. So excellent an impersonation is Mr. Mayo's *Davy Crockett* that one cannot but wonder if, after all, it is always the fault of the playwright that a sensational play is such a senseless affair, and whether Mr. Mayo could not add a little interest even to "The Red Pocket-Book" or "Across the Continent." Of his support there is little to be said. There is little for the company to do, the interest of the whole piece in every act centering in *Davy Crockett*. This is fortunate for the company and for the public. Miss Fletcher as *Eleanor Vaughan* with the most trifling study, and even a look of interest in her part, would be a great improvement to the cast. The same bill to-night.

HOOLEY'S OPERA-HOUSE.

The unfavorable weather seems to have operated against the attendance at Hooley's, where "Peril" last night entered upon its third week. The rare excellence of the acting, and the superb elegance of the scenic and stage appointments, should still remain sufficient to carry the piece through the week. There are yet large numbers of people who have not yet seen this, one of the most remarkable dramatic performances of the season, and we look to see the last week to be one of the best. It is an entertainment not to be missed.

NIXON'S.

A great many people attended J. W. Wilder & Co.'s National Circus last night, notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather. The programme was quite different from that of last week, but was fully as entertaining. Mlle. Louise Boshell, a new star in Chicago, in her performances upon the swinging wire, executed with so much grace, daring, and finish, won great applause. Another thrilling feature was the L'Eschelle Perileuse. James Robinson and Frank Pastor both appeared in new acts, while the comicalities of Mons. and Madame Dennie, Cooke, the jester, and Burke, the clown, pleased everybody. Shappee and Whitney, and the usual tumbing and acrobatic performances, continue to entertain.

THE HAYMAKERS.

The performance of the cantata of the Haymakers, which gave such satisfaction last week, will be repeated at the University Place Baptist Church this evening with the same cast of performers as before, which is equivalent to the announcement of another excellent performance.

CHURCH CONCERT.

A concert will be given at the Union Park Baptist Church this evening for the benefit of the "Organ Clique," in which a large number of the amateur musicians of the city will take part, among them Mrs. C. D. Carrington, Mrs. A. J. Riley, Miss Lewis, Mrs. D. E. Ordway, Mrs. J. B. Storey, Mrs. C. B, Shourds, Miss Carrie Irvin, Mrs. Blake, and Messrs. Lind, Boynton, Clark, Kimbark, Jynes, Leech, and Davis. The programme is a very popular one.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The King of Portugal has sent a decoration of the order of St. James to President Thiers.

Joe Walters, a notorious forger, captured at Louisville, was taken to Indianapolis last night.

Frederick W. Cooper, a clerk in the Boston Post-Office, has been arrested for stealing money letters.

At Onslow, Iowa, on Saturday, three boys were hunting, when one named Close was accidentally and fatally shot by a comrade.

Two young sportsmen of LaSalle shot 156 mallard ducks at Mud Lake in two and a half days, the latter part of last week.

A dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, says: "The oil excitement here is increasing. Parties are here from Chicago, but are very reticent. There is no doubt about the presence of oil."

The Attorney-General of Kansas decides that the law exempting mortgages from taxation, passed by the last Legislature, is unconstitutional.

A letter was received, yesterday, by Mayor Kercheval, of Nashville, from L. P. Luckey, Private Secretary of the President, saying that it would be impossible for the President to visit Nashville, and that he had been compelled to indefinitely postpone his trip to the Southern States.

It has been ascertained, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the man drowned from the ferry-boat Victoria, at Detroit, on Friday night, was John Caplis, formerly a conductor on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, and more recently in the employ of the Michigan Central Company.

A propeller, supposed to be the City of Manistee or the City of Fremont, has been off South Haven, Mich., since Friday. At 12:40 p. m., yesterday, she was under headway for Grand Haven. Four men attempted to make the shore on Sunday by hauling a boat across the ice, but afterwards abandoned the attempt.

The Governor of Iowa, yesterday, appointed as Aids-de-Camp George S. Ringland, of Fort Dodge; George Bolett, of Fort Madison; Eugene O. Haynes, of Centreville, and Richard Hulitt, of Leclaire. All take rank as Lieutenant-Colonels of cavalry. All the appointees were private soldiers during the war, and all were wounded.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

About 9 o'clock on Sunday night, some fiendish ruffian entered the stable of Charles Keating, No 80 Kansass treet, and disemb o veled a valuable horse belonging to Mr. Keating. The animal was dead when found.

The Haymakers' Concert, given at the University Place Baptist Church, on Thursday evening last, will be repeated this evening at the same place. The proceeds are for the benefit of the University grounds-improvement funds.

The Committee on Education of the Board of County Commissioners, is considering the advisability of raising the old Reform School buildings at Kenwood, and using the material in the construction of the contemplated Normal School boarding-house, at Englewood.

Justice Banyon, yesterday morning, discharged the party who were pulled in John Garland's rooms, at the corner of Jackson street and Wabash avenue, on Sunda, night, the "learned Judge" deciding that the place was not a gambling-house, and the party was only engaged in a social game.

The residence of C. M. Henderson, Esq., No. 339 Michigan avenue, was entered by a party of young thieves on Sunday afternoon. They obtained an entrance through the kitchen, and in the dining-room were met by one of the servants, who, upon seeing them, cried lustily for help. The young roughs became frightened and ran out through the same door they had come in by.

About 12 o'clock on Sunday night, George Deveraux, an expressman, was shot at in a dance-house on State street, near Fortieth. The ball grazed the left side of his head and cut the scalp. He could not identify the party who did the shooting. He was taken to his home, No. 1675 State street, and attended by Dr. Morgan.

On Sunday night the law-office of Brown & Mosness, No. 161 South Clark street, was broken into. The drawers of the desks were broken open, and their contents scattered about the room. Nothing was taken, however, and it is believed the object was to get hold of the papers pertaining to a certain important suit for which the firm is known to be engaged.

It is rumored that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company contemplate extending its Fox River line to Elgin, and thence to Milwaukee, making a through line from the latter place to St. Louis via Aurora. It is also said that the Company intends, during the present season, to run a through train from Chicago to St. Louis, by way of Aurora and Peoria.

The regular meeting of the West Chicago Lyceum will be held at the Leavitt Street Congregational Church this evening. The subject for discussion is as follows: "*Resolved*, That the saying of St. Paul, 'Women, obey your husbands,' is applicable to the present day." Single gentlemen and women are invited to be present, as it is believed that the number of married persons in attendance will be painfully small.

The Foreign Missions fund has received considerable accessions of late. On Sunday two collections in its interest were taken up in the First Baptist Church. The one at the morning service amounted to $1,702, and that at the evening service to $92. The annual collection of the Womans' Mission this year amounted to $500. Besides these munificent sums, a special bequest of $5,000 has been received from Mr. J. E. Burchall.

No less than four gentlemen have been garroted between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, on Michigan avenue, since last Friday night. If this unpleasant fact had not been concealed by the police authorities, they would have saved the victims the trouble of reporting their several experiences at this office, and have placed the residents of the South Side more upon the defensive. In each case, the garroters got away with considerable plunder, and have not been apprehended.

The Police Commissioners met in regular semi-weekly session, yesterday afternoon, the full Board being in attendance. The resignation of Augustus S. Cudmore, patrolman No. 390, to take effect on the 1st of April, was accepted. This was one of the most trustworthy officers on the force. The public will remember him in connection with a fatal shooting case which occurred on South Clark street some weeks ago. Frank Verbowen was sworn in as a special watchman over the property of citizens residing on Michigan and Wabash avenues and State street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-eighth streets. The Board then adjourned.

The following subscriptions to the Inter-State Industrial Exposition were handed in to the Secretary yesterday: N. K. Fairbanks, 1 share; H. A. Rust, 1. John Wright, 1; Pychon & Willard, 2; S. P. Rounds, 1; Coan, TenBroek & Co. 2; North Chicago Rolling Mills, 10; Rhodes & Bradley, 10; Hale, Ayer & Co., 5; John Alston & Co., 1; Potter Palmer, 10; Chase & Abel, 1; George A. Chambers, 1; Nelson Thompson, 1; Warren, Keeney & Co., 1; John M. Wait, 1; William R. Page, 1; James H. Biggs, 1; J. Seeley Wallace, 1; H. H. Honore, 5; A. & L. S. Pierce, 1; C. W. Weston, 1; Tounsell McCown, 1; S. Taylor, 1.

Another policeman was overpowered, knocked down, and robbed of his revolver, at the corner of Wright and Jefferson streets, on Sunday evening, at 6 o'clock, by a crowd of ruffians. The officer was Micheal Quinlin, and at the time he was attempting to stop a fight which was going on between two of the roughs. He had hardly laid hands on one of them when the whole crowd fell upon him, and, after beating him and getting possession of his revolver, ran away. Quinlin sent to the Twenty-second Street Station for help, and the ruffians were pursued and four of them captured. The officer was not seriously hurt, but deserves censure for not shooting into the crowd before they got hold of his revolver. Roughs must receive rough treatment.

A mournful accident occurred yesterday morning about half-past 7 o'clock at the Northwestern Brewery. A beer-still on the ground floor of the building from some unknown cause exploded, shattering the windows in the whole house, and so severely injuring Charles Petterson, an employe, that he died in a few hours. Michael Schutz was also injured, but not seriously. The still was new, and had not been put into general use. A large quantity of spirits was lost. Petterson was a married man, about 45 years of age. He leaves a large and dependent family. The Coroner will inquire into the cause of the explosion at the inquest this morning.

During Sunday night a party of burglars effected an entrance through a back window to the tailoring establishment of C. S. Frink, No. 161 Twenty-second street. About $1,000 worth of goods and unfinished garments were carried off. A few of the garments were found under a sidewalk on Burnside street about 10 o'clock, which is proof that the robbery was committed before that time. This store was broken into about four months ago, and the same quantity of goods stolen. Mr. Frink had employed a special watchman for his establishment, who was supposed to inspect the doors and windows every half-hour. Yesterday morning, however, the window by which the burglars entered was found open. The "special watchman" was discharged.

A German butcher, residing at No. 724 South Canal street, until yesterday morning believed that, if a man wanted to kill himself, it was lawful for him to do so. For some years he has been subject to fits of insanity, in which he has repeatedly endeavored to cut short the measure of his existence, but has been prevented. In one of these fits he shot himself in the breast, about six months ago, inflicting a wound which caused him many months of suffering. Yesterday morning he went into his barn, and with a revolver succeeded in his desire. He shot two balls into his body, one entering near the heart and lodging in the back, the other penetrating the stomach. His wife first discovered him, about 11 o'clock, and it is believed that the fatal shots were fired half an hour previous. His insanity was produced by business anxiety. He leaves about $20,000 worth of property. He had many friends, and at the inquest yesterday afternoon the house was filled with many relatives and friends. The jury rendered a verdict of suicide.

The following extract from an article on navigation in the Detroit *Tribune* will be of interest to persons engaged in marine business in this city: "The propeller B. F. Wade, now lying at the foot of Woodward avenue, will be repainted and refitted, and she will be ready to take her place on the line between Sarnia and Chicago as soon as a steamer can get through the Straits. Capt. Eber Ward is having built for himself a 1,400 ton propeller, at Marine City, which will be constructed on the plan of the Inter-Ocean and Gordon Campbell, having the sides built up like the hull, and resembling an ocean steamer in many respects. During the first season she will be employed only for freighting purposes, probably in the Lake Superior line. She will have good power, and will be able to run from 10 to 12 miles an hour. Another year, passenger cabins will be added, and she will form a valuable accession to the regular line of passenger steamers to Lake Superior ports. She will cost $100,000 when first brought out, and fully $125,000 when fitted up as a passenger steamer." The *Tribune* says it is not expected that any special changes will be made in any of the great transportation lines.

A STRICKEN COMMUNITY.

The Dreadful Work of a Small-Pox Epidemic in Cannelton, Ind.

Cannelton, Ind. (March 20), Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

This town is just recovering from one of the most disastrous epidemics, in all its manifestations and details, that has visited this immediate section since the cholera of twenty-five years ago. The small-pox broke out here in the early part of January, and, after raging with extraordinary virulence for twelve weary weeks, is now, happily, almost abated, there being but little over a dozen cases reported, and those of a mild form. But many families mourn the loss of members, some, indeed, having been almost extinguished. In one household, with five children about the home hearth two months ago, only the father and mother are left. In almost every home visited by the terrible disease, the loss of one or more children is mourned.

The first coming of the epidemic was so peculiar in the circumstances attending it that their full detail will be of interest. While the disease was raging in Louisville, during the latter part of December, a relative here of one of the victims received from your city a sewing machine and a bundle of clothing, presumably the effects of her dead relative. However this may be, as the story has been told me, she was attacked with small-pox and I believe died. There had been one case of the disease in town before, of a negro who contracted it in Louisville, but so carefully was he isolated from the rest of the town that none of the after-disastrous results are traceable to the infection of his bedside. The woman I have mentioned was intimate with the family of a German baker in town, who had a number of children, the elder of whom had the disease before. A younger child was attacked with small-pox; the fact was carefully concealed by the ignorant advice of the attending physician—a German—and the children of the family attended school as before, the shop also being kept open and daily filled with customers. In nine or ten days the fearful disease broke out all at once in all parts of the town, but particularly in the classes at the public school and the Sunday-school attended by these children. Almost every one of the earlier cases is to be directly traced to this infected house, as I am told, and to the wretched concealment of the first case the dreadful results of the epidemic must in a great measure be referred. Thirty or more cases were reported among the Germans within a space of two or three days, and the town was delivered over to a fearful panic. At first the authorities made no motion to arrest its progress, but in a week or so stringent measures were adopted, a Board of Health appointed, and the most effectual precautions possible taken to prevent its spread. Every infected house was rigidly quarantined, and a fine of $20, or perhaps more, imposed upon any violation of the regulations. Nurses were employed by the town, and a guard, whose duty it was to prevent egress from houses in which were small-pox patients, and to attend to the wants of inmates.

But the disease spread in spite of all precautions, and for weeks the town suffered under a mortal terror, such as can hardly be imagined by one not having personal experience of its manifestations. On a visit here during the worst stages of its virulence, I found the streets deserted, except by a hurried passenger or so called out by special business; the stores were empty, and the large cotton mill, into which the disease fortunately did not enter, furnished almost the only sign of activity within its limits. There are some 2,500 inhabitants in the town, and first and last there has been about 6 per cent of the entire population attacked. Nearly 33 per cent of the cases were fatal, an extraordinary mortality, I am informed.

I have said that several families were almost swept from the face of the earth. In one, of a German—the pestilence seems to have been almost entirely confined to that element of the population, which is here large—one child died in the morning before daybreak, another at noon, and another just at nightfall. The three were taken from the house that night and hurried to a common grave. Another family lost five children; another six. In another, father and three children were buried within four days of each other, and the mother was alone left behind.

If not for the painful thoughts suggested, a sight to be seen every day in the streets would have been most grotesque. The guards, of whom I have made mention, were selected of men who before had the disease. But as several cases are reported of patients who had recovered from the disease and afterwards were attacked again, these men clothed themselves in rubber from head to foot as a protection against infection, with ligatures tied closely about the wrists and ankles, and heavy rubber gloves and boots encasing hands and feet. These men were each provided with a yellow flag, and meeting you on the street would wave it toward you to warn you of their occupation, and the passenger never failed to give them the widest berth the limits of the street would allow.

FIRE IN A PACKING-HOUSE---LOSS, $6,000.

At half-past 1, this morning, an alarm was sounded from Box 371, for a fire in the packing-house of F. M. Hale & Co., at the Halsted street bridge.

The fire began in the engine-room near the boilers, in a barrel of lard. A watchman attempted to put it out, and had succeeded as was supposed, when the flames burst forth in another place.

Two tanks of lard, valued at $4,000, were burned, and a large quantity of fat. The engines were badly damaged. The engine and butcher houses were almost totally destroyed. The total loss will reach $6,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

HEAVY BOND ROBBERY.

William Ray Identified as the Thief.

A lady who came to the Central Station, yesterday, to identify William Ray, the pick-pocket, reported that on Thursday of last week, her pocket was picked, on a Madison-street car of $9,000 in government bonds which she was taking to deposit in the Fidelity Saving Institution. Her name is Mrs. Van Clerque, of West Lake street. She fully identified Ray as a man who sat beside her in the car when the bonds were stolen.

End of a "California Diamond Swindle" Suit.

LOUISVILLE, March 24.—The suit of Wm. L. Lent against Philip Arnold and Robert Slack for $350,000, was dismissed to-day in the United States Court by the consent of parties. The suit grew out of the notorious California diamond swindle. Dismissal was the result of a compromise, Arnold paying Lent $150,000 in cash, and each party paying his own costs. The money was paid to Gen. John M. Harlan, Lent's attorney, to-day, in greenbacks.

The St. Croix Land-Grant.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 24.—The act bestowing the St. Croix & Superior land-grant on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company is published to-day, and only six days is given for the acceptance of the grant by resolution duly adopted by the Board of Directors, and for giving security for building the road from St. Croix, Minn., and Lake Superior to Bayfield.

Illinois River News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, March 24.—The steamer Joe Fleming, light, arrived at Peru to-day, and departed, towing three barges of ice for Columbus, Ky., one for Paducah, Ky., and one for New Orleans. The river is slowly falling, but nine feet of water is reported from here to Peoria, and ten from there to the mouth of the river.

Ocean Steamship News.

LONDON, March 24.—The steamship Cambria, from Hamburgh for New York, has arrived at Havre, disabled. The Halsatia will replace the Cambria and take her passengers.

QUEENSTOWN, March 24.—The steamship Minnesota has arrived.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Arrived—The City of Paris and Nevada from Liverpool, and the Knud from Antwerp.

Bequest to the Chicago Theological Seminary.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 24.—The will of the late George C. Dean, of this city, was opened for probate in Judge Sylvester Braggs' Circuit Court this morning, and, among other public bequests, it leaves one-twentieth of his estate to the Chicago Theological Seminary. The estate is probably worth $100,000.

A CALIFORNIA TRAGEDY.

James D. Page Shoots His Wife, and Then Kills Himself.

Vallejo (March 13) Correspondence of the San Francisco Chronicle.

The following appeared in an extra published by the Vallejo *Chronicle* this evening:

About half-past 4 o'clock this afternoon the community was thrown into the wildest excitement by the startling intelligence that James D. Page had shot his wife and then attempted suicide. Page, apparently depressed in spirits, went up-stairs and entered his wife's apartment. He locked the door of the room, keeping out his two daughters, Emma and Mattie, who were in the house. The children stood in the hall and heard Page open conversation with his wife by making certain charges against her which she indignantly denied. The conversation here became inaudible to the children, but it is thought that Page, on her denial, made some threat, as the children next heard their mother exclaim, "Kill me, then! kill me! You have threatened so often to take my life, now carry out your threat." The next instant came the report of a pistol, followed by two other shots in rapid succession. The children, who well knew the dread meaning of the reports, immediately began to scream. James Frost, who was in the building, at once rushed to the door, and, throwing his weight against it, burst it in. The first object that caught his glance was Mrs. Page falling and the blood gushing from a wound in her neck. Page lay on the carpet. Marshal Edgar, who was standing almost in front, also heard the report of the pistol and the children's screams. He hastened up stairs and entered the room at the same instant with Frost. Page handed to the Marshal as he lay a couple of papers, which seem to be legal documents, and a book. The Marshal also secured the pistol with which the fatal deed was done. It is a six-shooter, of small size, having still three loaded chambers.

As soon as permitted by the officers, our reporter visited the apartment where the horrible tragedy was committed. Constable Markey held the door against the crowd. Upon ascending the stairs the first sight that met his eyes were pools of blood all over the floor. Mrs. Page was lying near the head of the stairs, where she had fallen. She was bleeding slightly from a pistol-shot wound in the centre of the neck. She was conscious and suffering a great deal of pain. She talked with great difficulty. The would-be murderer (her husband) lay in the doorway of his wife's apartment with a wound in his head just below the temple. He was lying on his back breathing heavily, but unconscious. Dr. Anderson was the first surgeon called. As soon as he arrived the wounded woman was carried into her room over the prostrate form of her husband and placed in bed. The doctor said that Mrs. Page was in no immediate danger, but he could not tell the extent of her wounds until after an examination, which she refused to allow unless chloroform was administered. This the doctor refused to do. Mrs. Page said that she did not think she was wounded in more than one place. She said that when she discovered Page's object she screamed for Mr. Frost. Page told her to stop her noise, as no one could help her. He fired twice at her, and then shot himself.

In the inside of the room there are evidences of a hard struggle. Blood is spattered over the wall in many places. The door-knob is smeared with blood. Page evidently thought he had killed his wife before he shot himself, for the blood spurted from the wound in her neck when Mr. Frost first saw her.

At a quarter past 5 o'clock the slight breathing of the wounded man ceased, and James D. Page, the would-be homicide, was dead. From the time he was shot until his death he was unconscious and did not utter a word. Mrs. Page, at the present moment (half-past 6 o'clock), is in a critical condition, and life and death hang trembling in the balance. Doctors Walter and Alexander Anderson are in attendance. The efforts to reach the ball, which lodged in the neck, by probing, have been thus far ineffectual.

Jealousy of his wife, whom Page, not without good cause, suspected of criminal intimacy with Charles A. Russell, the condemned murderer, was the moving cause of the bloody tragedy. Page has been married for thirty years, and has four or five sons and daughters. He was an old resident of San Francisco, having kept a restaurant in your city for many years. After quitting business in San Francisco, Page went to San Rafael, where he kept a hotel for a time. He then moved to this city, and for four years kept the largest restaurant in this place. While in business here, Charles A. Russell, who now lies in your County Jail under sentence of death for the murder of James Crotty, was employed by Page as bookkeeper. Russell's engagement commenced early in 1870, and in December of that year Page discharged him and he left Vallejo. Soon after this event, Page went to Utah Territory and settled at Alta City, Little Cottonwood district, where he was engaged as Superintendent of the O K mine, and made considerable money. While in Salt Lake he heard that Russell was back here cohabiting with his wife. Close upon the heels of this report came the news of the murder of Crotty by Russell, and the trial, conviction, and sentence of the prisoner. Then Page returned to San Francisco for the sole purpose, as he told a reporter, of seeing Russell hanged. His wife, he said, had been urging him to bring suit against the *Chronicle* for giving publicity to the report that she had been cohabiting with Russell; but Page flatly told her he would do nothing of the sort, because he knew the story was true. On the 24th of last month he published in the *Chronicle* a full history of his connection with Russell, in which he plainly charged that party with criminal intimacy with his wife.

On the 27th, Russell published a card in the *Chronicle* indignantly denying Page's charges, and averring that Mrs. Page's conduct toward him had been that of a mother. Page next day furnished the *Chronicle* with copies of two letters written by Russell in his cell only eight days before. Both were enclosed in one envelope, addressed to Warren Haley at Vallejo. One of the letters was for Haley, and the other for Mrs. Page. The latter furnished tolerably convincing evidence that Page was correct in his suspicions of the criminal relations between Russell and his wife. Mrs. Page was addressed as "My lost idol—my pet—my own—my darling," etc.

A few days after the publication of these letters Page was arrested on a charge of abstracting from the post-office a letter addressed to Warren Haley. He had a partial examination last Monday before United States Commissioner Sawyer, and obtained a continuance in order to give him time to obtain witnesses. He was in Vallejo ostensibly for this purpose when the bloody deed was done which has terminated the legal proceedings in question. And so he died without seeing Russell hanged, after all.

Cold Blooded Fratricide.

LOUISVILLE, March 24.—A terrible tragedy occurred near Bardstown, Ky., last Saturday. G. H. Holtshauser, one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens, was sitting in his office about 7:30 in the evening, with an unmarried son, D. W. Holtshauser, when a married son, J. Holtshauser, entered the door, and, without speaking, pulled out a navy revolver and shot his brother, the ball entering his left breast, and lodging under the shoulder blade. The wounded young man rose from his chair, and, as he did so, received another shot, which entered near his shoulder, when he fell forward, receiving a third shot in the crown of his head the ball lodging under the right eye. The murderer immediately left the premises and has not been heard from since. The cause of the murder is supposed to be a feud of several months' standing. All the parties have heretofore been held in high esteem, and great excitement is caused in the community by the tragic affair. The father and mother of the young men are nearly 75 years of age, and the grief of the venerable people is heartrending.

Railroad Accidents.

OMAHA, March 24.—An employe of the Union Pacific Railroad, named Charles Ford, was run over and killed by a train to-day at North Platte, Neb. He had a wife and three children at Austin, Minn.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., March 24.—An engine on the mail train, north on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, ran off the track this afternoon, two miles south of Bangor, killing engineer J. Reynolds, fireman D. McCartney, and Oscar Culver, a brakeman, who fell under the engine as it turned over in the ditch. The accident was caused by a broken journal on the engine. No passengers were injured. Help has been sent to the wreck, and the track will be cleared for regular trains by morning.

A Queer Libel Suit.

CLEVELAND, March 24.—A libel suit has been instituted against the Cleveland *Leader* Printing Company, and one of its correspondents, J. W. Shankland, by Father T. A. Martin, Catholic priest at Euclid, O. The cause of the action is based upon assertions contained in a communication from Shankland published in the *Leader* that Father Martin told a widow that her deceased husband was in purgatory, but for the sum of $10 he would pray him out; that the widow not having the money, Father Martin said he would wait a reasonable time, provided it was secured by a responsible party. Damages are laid at $5,000.

A Murderer at Large.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 24.—A reward of $1,000 is offered by the Sheriff of Cayuga County, N. Y., for the capture and return of Eugene Albert Perry, who effected his escape from the jail of this county on the night of the 14th instant, by knocking down and killing the jailor. Perry is described as being about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, light brown hair, and a light moustache, which has been colored. Perry has an India ink band pricked on his left wrist, and a star pricked between the thumb and forefinger of his left hand.

DEATHS.

REBANKS—On the 24th inst., at her late residence, No. 46 South Hoyne-st., of paralysis, Mrs. Sarah H. Rebanks in the 68th year of her age, relict of Abram Rebanks of Lancaster, Eng., and mother of C. S. and T. H. Rebanks.

Funeral from the above number Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited.

☞Burlington, Vt., papers please copy.

BRADLEY—March 24, 1873, Mrs. Kate E. Bradley, aged 42 years.

Funeral at her late residence, 338 South Park-av., Wednesday, 26th, at 10 a. m.

☞Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

CARMODE—March 24, at her residence, 37 Hammond st., Mrs. Jane Carmode, of North Andreas, Isle-of-Man, aged 62 years and 11 months.

Notice of funeral in Wednesday's papers.

☞Detroit and Lapeer and Isle-of-Man papers please copy.

STANNARD—Suddenly, on March 22, at Cream City House, Milwaukee, Capt. William M. Stannard, of Engleman's Transportation Company Line of Steamers, aged 37 years. Formerly of Westbrook, Conn.

Funeral at residence of his son-in-law, George Gillespie, 206 North May-st., to Graceland, Wednesday, 26th, at 11 a. m. Friends of the family respectfully invited to attend.

☞New York and New Haven (Conn.) papers please copy.

SOUTER—On the 22d inst., Elizabeth J., only daughter of N. D. and Hannah J. Souter, aged 3 years and 2 days.

Funeral from the residence of her grand-parents, 1469 State-st., on Monday, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞Cincinnati papers please copy.

CANNON—In this city, on the morning of the 24th inst., at her late residence, 810 Michigan-av., Bettie Shotwell Cannon, wife of Robert M. Cannon, formerly of Louisville, Ky., aged 20 years.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

VAN EVERY—In this city, on Monday, March 24, 1873, Alice Margaret, only child of W. O. and Ella Van Every, aged 1 year and 4 days.

Funeral this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Anderson, 135 South Lincoln-st.

WINSHIP—In this city, March 23, of inflammation of the lungs, Thomas Walter, son of G. H. and Jessie Winship, aged 11 years and 3 months.

Funeral Wednesday, at 2 o'clock p. m., from the residence of the parents, 440 Webster-av.

☞Wisconsin papers please copy.

RAFFEN—On March 23, at the residence of Andrew Quaid, corner of Noble and Augusta-sts., Alexander Raffen, aged 73 years and 4 months.

Remains taken to Graceland on Tuesday, at 2 p. m. Friends of the family respectfully invited to attend.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

SPECIAL SALE OF

Italian Marble & Agate

Vases, Urns, Card Receivers, Groups, and Figures,

IMPORTED BY MESSRS. G. GIOVANNONI & CO.,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, March 25, at 10 a. m.,

At Salesrooms, 85 and 87 South Canal-st. A large collection of Roman and Grecian Vases, Florentine, Agate, Bardiglio, and Castellina Vases, Urns, Tazzas, Flagons, Fruit Stands, Paper Weights, and Ornaments. Also Groups and Figures in great variety.

☞Catalogues ready and goods on exhibition Monday.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES,

One and Two-Seat Phaetons, Democrat, Express and Concord Wagons, Single and Double Harness

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 10 a. m., at Exchange, 25, 27, 29 and 31 West Washington-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

General Auctioneers and Commission Merchants; hold regular sales every TUESDAY of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Notions, &c.

ON WEDNESDAY,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ON SATURDAY,

Furniture, Household Goods, Crockery, &c. Outside sales of all kinds attended to, and a specialty made of sales of furniture at private residences. Sales cashed in three days, and cash advances made.

On Tuesday, March 25, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

we shall offer at auction,

Clothing, Hats & Caps,

UNDERWEAR,

Men's, Women's, and Children's Hosiery (full line).

Also a nice line of SHAWLS, LEATHER BAGS AND SATCHELS, NOTIONS, etc.

At 11 a. m. we shall offer by the piece, 75 Rolls WOOL LIST and HEMP CARPETS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.,

Will offer at auction, by catalogue, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 9½ a. m., a

FULL LINE OF

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

By ELISON & FOSTER.

At a Private Residence,

ELEGANT FURNITURE,

No. 186 South Sangamon-st.,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday Morning, March 26, at 10 o'clock, entire furniture of a Sangamon-st. residence—Parlor, Chamber, Library, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Pictures, English Body Brussels Carpets, Mattresses, Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, &c., &c. Also a splendid Chickering 7-Octave Piano. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BANKRUPTCY! BANKRUPTCY!

We Will Sell the Entire Furniture of the

GALT HOUSE,

42 South Water-st.,

AT AUCTION On THURSDAY MORNING, March 27, at 10 o'clock, consisting of Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, Silver-Plated Ware, Cutlery, Beds and Bedding, Large Hotel Range, Bar Furniture, Show-Cases, &c., in fact, everything pertaining to a Hotel.

By order of R. E. JENKINS, Assignee.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said Company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the Trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the Association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing 7 per cent interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the Company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE, CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of 10 per cent on the amount of their purchase, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER,
GEORGE WATSON,
Trustees.

Chicago, March 12, 1873.

H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.

Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room 24, No. 173 LaSalle-st.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.

AT 13 NORTH CURTIS-ST.,

Near West Randolph, March 25, at 10 a. m., will be sold about three thousand dollars' worth of

FURNITURE.

Elegant Parlor Suits, Marble-top Tables, Brussels Carpets, China, Dining, and Tea Sets, Silver-plated &c., Dining and Kitchen Furniture complete, Marble-top Chamber Suits, and all articles usually found in a first-class furnished house.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers. 138 East Madison-st., Room 1.